

# AVIATION WEEK

A MCGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION

SEPT. 5, 1955

50 CENTS



## A PLOT OF AIR HISTORY

The U. S. Navy tracks aircraft on a transparent board as radar reports their positions. Plot the most famous Navy and Marine fighter planes as reported by history, and Grumman aircraft fill the board.

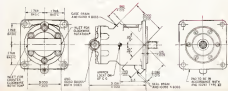
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The forgings illustrated are typical of the large Aluminum Alloy forgings parts in current production on the heavy presses at Wyman-Gordon.

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**BV-3 CONVERTIBLE** starts its first flight at Bell Aircraft Corp.'s Fort Worth Plant. After its vertical climb, the Army's new aircraft completed only helicopter maneuvers and did not make the transition to normal horizontal flight by taking its rotors off-line.

### Domestic

**Republic Aviation Corp.** will cut its work force at the Farmingdale, N. Y., plant to 17,000 on Sept. 15 to adjust for tapering production of the J37-540, plus reconnaissance version of the F-64F Thunderbolt, light-bomber. The level will affect approximately 7,500 employees. The last RF-64F's are in entering production, and contracts for the aircraft will be completed next June. Thunderbolt output will continue until late 1957, when production of the F-105 fighter-bomber is expected to be under way. Republic's present backlog totals more than \$600 million.

**Out-of-sight target drone.** North Aircraft Corp.'s XRDB-1, one the Navy's competitors for a new pilotless ocean-controlled aircraft. Deliveries of the aircraft high wing aircraft, to be used for training, target, and antisubmarine warfare, are expected within a year. The maneuverable drone is designed for catapult launching and can be adapted for jet drops.

It is a wing type of 12 ft 6 in., length of 15 ft 6 in., gross weight of less than 600 lb., and is powered by a six-cylinder two-cycle engine.

**Eastern Air Lines** ordered 10 1049G Super Constellation from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Deliveries on the \$25 million purchase will begin September 1958 at a rate of three transports a month. The new 1049Gs will give EAL a fleet of 61 Constellation-type aircraft. Eastern earlier increased its

DC-7B order with Douglas Aircraft Co. to a total of 40 transports and announced a program to spend \$100 million on tailwings and tailrotor assemblies (AW Aug. 8, p. 7).

**Ed Col. John P. Stapp** of the Air Research and Development Command has won USAF's 1954 Collier Award for his experimental role on a high speed rocket sled to test human limitations in rapid deceleration.

**Ryan Aeronautical Co.** has been awarded more than \$5 million in new subcontracts for airframe parts and jet engine components. Included in the subcontracts were orders from North American Aviation, Ford Motor Co.'s Aircraft Engine Division, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and the Wright Aeronautical Division of General Wright Corp.

**Cessna** TC-111C completed a 2,400-mile flight from Seattle to Killy Air, Tex., a new runway distance record for the USAF's transport, transport. The TC-111C is powered by two Allison YT38-A5 engines.

**Rohm Manufacturing Co.'s** Constant Products Division secured a \$6 million subcontract from North American Aviation for production of F-100 control surfaces. The order calls for external slats and flaps, subsonic and supersonic airfoils, vertical and horizontal stabilizers and wingtips.

**Harry T. Rowland**, 56, president of Helix Aircraft Corp. and former execu-

tive vice president of the Glenn L. Martin Co., died Aug. 25 in Birmingham, Ala.

### Financial

**United Aircraft Corp.** declared a dividend of one share of common stock for each two held, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record on Sept. 9. A cash dividend of 75 cents on the increased common will be paid Dec. 10 to stockholders of record Nov. 15.

**Los Angeles Airways** reported net earnings of \$45,435 for the first six months of 1955 from revenues totaling \$855,215. Operating expense for the period amounted to \$97,124.

**Chrysler Vought Aircraft** declared a 44-cent dividend on common stock, payable Sept. 15 to stockholders of record Sept. 9.

### International

**Canair** will get transport will begin transport trials in South Africa at the end of this year as part of a series of tests scheduled by the Royal Dutch Aircraft Co. to aid development of the new Constellation. The British company is incorporating and testing on the Mark III all modifications recommended after the investigation of the Constellation last year.

**British aircraft exports** totaled \$85,940,589 during the first half of 1955, an increase of approximately \$27,560 over the same period last year.





## 24 Hours...1 Hostage

One by one, the veiled women boarded the plane, headed for the old world after a glimpse at the new. The clock was still in Washington, attending a diplomatic dinner. He would have concerns—maybe, he was sending his heroic leaves.

But not unguarded. A stern, hardened officer stepped down the board, then continued policy to the Airwork representative to provide him into the plane.

It was a special service flight for the Airwork men. He had just supervised the engine overhaul of the ship's plane and was now making the flight to intercept the native businessmen who would care for it in the desert.

Once inside the plane, the guard loosened the

aircraft in his holster slightly. As the plane took off, he observed, "If these engine squatters, you will be the first to die." His tone was matter-of-fact, you first. The Airwork man swallowed hard, but not without. What could he say?

The rest of the story is anticlimactic. The engine functioned perfectly—the flight was without further incident, thanks to Airwork's high standards of overhaul, ensuring factory-new performance. Airwork production has indications are equal to those of the original manufacturers.

Airwork will gladly handle your overhaul and supply problems. Ask about our personalized service, the Airwork exchange program and our Class A dealer organization.



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## Washington Roundup

### Budget Review

Day and night sessions of top edition Air Force executives last week followed reports that Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey has ordered a new effort to cut Fiscal 1955 expenditures so as to free the economy with a balanced budget in the next election. Reasons were provided in the Pentagon as USAF went through three "concepts" to demonstrate how alternate plans for economy will affect its operations. Estimates of the amount sought from USAF planned spending ranged from \$800 million to \$1.6 billion.

Despite Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's previous record as an adherent of the Humphrey philosophy of economy, these are Pentagon officers who believe that Secretary Wilson will take a stand this time and possibly a firm one. Reason: He is committed on Capitol Hill to a program that will keep U. S. air power ahead of the fast-moving Russians. In the face of rapid Soviet advances, Congress already has approved stepped-up production of long range bombers and some fighter planes.

Wilson, fast becoming educated to the pains of raising a congressional, particularly a Democrat congress, with an abiding interest in air power and experienced in investigative techniques, may put this matter to rest above that of the Republican Party's next presidential campaign.

Said a spokesman for the Defense Department Comptroller's Office: "The airplane that we want and that we had previously told Congress we planned to get, we are going to get them and we hope to get them in for (air) as we used."

### Low Fore Troubles?

Trans World Airlines, American Airlines and United Air Lines may have started up using trouble for their sales with their new \$50 fares for transcontinental coach service.

Low fare petition in the airline industry are paralyzing pointing to such facts as the serious effects of the U. S. air and asking why they haven't been cut, too. In most cases, the standard 599 coach fare is a lower per-mile rate than coach fares on other segments.

Low fare are a popular talking point with Congressmen, and it looks as if legislation from the states because the crash might be signed to put pressure on the Civil Aeronautics Board for lowered fare cuts when they come back in Washington in January.

### Trans-Atlantic Mail Rate

Civil Aeronautics Board has upheld important precedent set in dealing with the trans-Atlantic fare and rate one last December. An American World Airways and Trans World Airlines both objected to the CAB findings and asked for reconsideration.

In rejecting the major contentions of PAA and TWA, the Board made some minor adjustments in the mail rates for post paid freight periods but retained firm on its other decisions.

In its previous December decision, the CAB refused to acknowledge strike losses, cut the rate of return on in-

vestment and applied income from investment and other non-operational income to offset subsidy. The decision also put the carrier on a uniform rate where their operations are comparable and cut off extra subsidy for TWA's current operation of the Boeing Stratocruiser.

### New Look at BuAer

Part of the new look at New's Bureau of Aeronautics, where Rear Admiral James S. Parsons is now working, is to make life easier for the society industry's most administrators (see p. 12) will be a writing appointment.

Visitors to BuAer's Constitution Avenue home have been busy working around the building, but now have the search for the right office, now being made with confidence when they located the overworked specialist.

Some time soon there will be a new lobby desk, staffed by the kind of personnel found at the entrance of modern offices and manufacturing plants.

### Profits Report Due

First report of the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), is expected to deal with profits of various major industries.

It is due out this week. House Appropriations Committee and House Armed Services Investigating Subcommittee are also investigating industry profits, but they do not expect any public developments before next year.

### CAA Changes

It will be an entirely revolutionary idea within the Civil Aeronautics Administration, but in the future there it is to be less reliance on work by committee and more emphasis on direct exercise of responsibility by department chiefs.

This change of system, which is slowly taking place, is in way provides an eventual reorganization of the 14,000 employee agency.

CAA's operations by committee is partially due to the nation's popularity within government—there are a total of 4400 committees and subcommittees in existence in the Department of Commerce alone—but committee work has too often been used in CAA as a device for avoiding decision action in well in ultimate responsibility.

Change in CAA's attitude, including a switch to a more positive rather than the negative approach is being directed from the office of Under Secretary for Transportation Louis Bushchick. As a parallel to the coming change, Commerce officials are being taken an extensive field trip of CAA regional offices. There is also a noticeable effort to effect greater coordination and cooperation between CAA and the military, which it is hoped will result in improved congressional relations on all latest appropriation requests of past interest.

—Washington staff

## BuAer Shakeup Streamlines Operations

New procurement unit will soon speed contracting, improve phasing of weapon systems components.

By Claude Weiss

Washington, D. C.—U. S. Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics is being reorganized and expanded to cope more efficiently with the complexities of modern weapon systems.

A major purpose of the changes, Rear Admiral James S. Russell, BuAer chief, told *Aviation Week*, is to give procurement procedures more unity and responsibility. This will be accomplished through new emphasis on the controls division, where the staff will be increased and methods revised to speed processing of agreements with industry.

BuAer's reorganization reshapes the present post of Assistant Chief for Material Services and the former Plans Co-ordination Division that operated under the Deputy Service Chief. These offices are fused.

• An Assistant Chief for Procurement,

who will place new stress on the airworthiness of BuAer's activities. He will be concerned with contracting, industrial planning, production and quality control. Until about Oct. 1, the job will be filled by Capt. D. M. Wainwright. Then it will be taken over by Rear Admiral Geoffrey F. Boushelly.

• An Assistant Chief for Field Activities, who will seek better support of their activities at the Navy's shore stations. This group will be responsible for overhaul repair and maintenance of aircraft supply and the operation of shore establishments. It will design and purchase biological and photographic equipment for the Navy and Marines. This group will be headed by Rear Admiral Carl J. Pingree.

• An Assistant Chief for Plans and Programs, replacing the former Plans Co-ordination Division. This office will have increased responsibility for proper phasing of weapons to their components.

A primary mission will be the task of meeting Navy operational requirements with advanced technical developments. Acting Assistant Chief in charge of this program is Capt. Henry T. Dierker, former head of the Plans Co-ordination Division.

### Goal: Speed Plans Use

There has been no change in the Research and Development Group, except that another new island, Robert E. Dumas, has been assigned to head the office as an Assistant Chief of the BuAer. As a captain, Dumas headed the Research Division. In January R. & D. post will replace Admiral Pingree who also received his flag rank recently.

"Top men of this program," Admiral Russell said, "to get higher output from each person on the BuAer staff and at the same time get a better coordinated output. Careful study at BuAer's headquarters shows that it has not expanded in the line of work as it moved. This is one of the few shops in Washington where we have stayed work at 7.5 M. as is often to keep up with the job. At one time the staff worked on Saturdays."

Admiral Russell said BuAer's staff has high standards of duty and morale

### Navy's FIRM Plan

U. S. Navy's "Morphic Plan"—BuAer's version of the USAF Cost-Grouping procedure—has been named since it was put into effect operation as a parallel to industry production of new aircraft.

It is known as "FIRM"—Fixed Reduction of Requirements. In effect, it is an accelerated version test, a fast proving ground for a new model in order to save time "bug" as possible before delivery to the fleet.

To BuAer, it is the fastest approach of the "fly before you buy" philosophy, aimed at saving money, time and lives.

but has been badly overworked. He added that the aircraft industry, particularly in the field of contracting, has suffered in some extent as the post.

The former Plans Co-ordination Division, he said, was too small to keep ahead of the growing complexity of modern aircraft and weapons, and the first step had to be elevation of this work to place it under direct control of an Assistant Chief. In the future, this office will be responsible for the proper timing of component development and production, keeping the other weapon systems in phase to speed its development and production for use by the fleet.

Admiral Russell emphasized that he did not feel BuAer was taking down on the job in the past, but "if we were stronger, hard to keep pace with development and the growing burden of contractual work."

### Efficient Contract Handling

"In the future," he said, "we hope to apply better talent to our problems and apply it earlier. This will mean that the work at shore bases on man, weapons, training and special equipment will keep pace. There will be fewer problems for the Navy and fewer for the contractors."

In the conversion, Admiral Russell placed special stress on Admiral Boushelly's new post as head of the Plans and Programs Division. He said he will get faster answers to three questions and more efficient handling of contract problems. He said to overcome such

situations as the one which ended last year, when BuAer gave \$165 million in research and development contracts, but \$28 million of them was not in proper contract form at the year's end.

On the broader subject of BuAer procurement policy, Admiral Russell said an effort that the Navy is buying the same kind of hardware that is sold to the Air Force and that he intends to push closer coordination between the services wherever possible.

### "The Mincer"

"Baker," he said, "was a high birth rate for new ideas and prototypes. It was a high rate of infidelity to select the best model for the fleet and to have fewer models in the fleet to reduce the logistics and training problems."

He indicated that BuAer will take a flexible course in adopting a new aircraft.

While USAF has now abandoned the design study in a slow and watched product, the Navy will continue to use the "paper study" as a model.

Admiral Russell said it "is the mincer." This is the early stage when a number of contractors "lose off their steps" to

BuAer, after which there is some paper work to contract awarded, usually calling for an experimental type plane.

He cited the Chance Vought F8U as an example of a good plane resulting from "the mincer."

A second procurement procedure used by BuAer on new weapons contracts is closer to the new USAF philosophy of procurement.

A contractor of proven competence, such as a record for late how and production capacity available, can sell a good idea to the Navy. An example of this is the Douglas A-1D Skyhawk. A small at task plane, combined with new engineering ideas, the A-1D started a rapid departure from the trend toward larger, more complex and more expensive aircraft.

### Obtain Additional Space

Both Douglas and BuAer are concerned for the development. Support in this case, the admiral indicated, has made him offer part of the lead of an arrangement for weapons development when it is possible. For speedy development at minimum cost to both the manufacturer and the government,

the system is close to that recently adopted by USAF.

Admiral Russell said that the Navy, like USAF, is a slow contractor performance with a close eye. BuAer knows a firm, but contract with a fixed price if they can get it. Incentive type contracts also are favored, but performance and quality must be guaranteed.

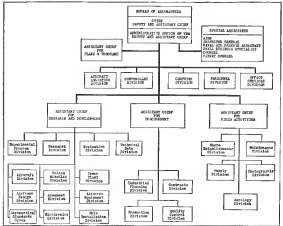
Admiral Boushelly, BuAer's new Assistant Chief for Procurement, is coming to Washington this month from the Naval Air Station at Alameda, Calif., where he was Assistant Engineer.

He has served BuAer in the past as Director of the Production Division and Director of the Plans Division.

During the new program with Aviation Week, Admiral Russell said the reorganization ultimately will add about 10% to BuAer's personnel. In a stepping of space in the Navy's crowded Construction Division quarters, he is moving some \$5,000 sq. ft. of space to the Munitions Building, adjoining the new Navy building. Going up mean in other parts of Washington to consolidate the operation, BuAer will come out with a net gain of more than 41,000 sq. ft.



Rear Admiral James S. Russell, Bureau of Aeronautics chief since March was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1918. He has been a Naval aviator since 1929 and has had a distinguished career in a fleet and shore division command. He was director of the atomic bomb tests at Eniwetok in 1947 and 1948. In 1953, he was director of the Air Warfare Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.



## USAF Urges Aircraft Industry To Use Own Funds for Research

Washington, D. C.—In the midst of a mounting budget crisis, leaders in the U.S. Air Force officers at the Pentagon last week, the question of the adequacy of the nation's research and development effort continued to build an important position.

Further optimism that Donald A. Quarles, now USAF Secretary, would make a strong effort to reverse the Air Force's R & D funds was dashed by this development.

In a speech at the General Electric plant in Schenectady, N. Y., Quarles said: "The research and development program of the federal government must be able to meet the needs of the national security, defense and the civilian related programs of the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics Administration."

He noted that the federal effort is about half that of the R & D activity of the country. "It raises a question whether the government is not already taking back a large cut out of the R & D pool as it would be used and run for a steady program."

### Industry Comments

Meanwhile, Trevor Gardner, Assistant Air Force Secretary for Research and Development, prepared to push his program to encourage manufacturers of aircraft and related components to meet more of their own needs in research. He told lawmakers that he is setting up a special USAF team to investigate aircraft plants and discuss the problem with top executives.

Gardner gave his first brief lecture on the subject at the Air Force Area conference in San Francisco last month (AW Aug. 22, p. 12). He read an

essay \$100 to \$300 million is needed in Fiscal 1956 to exploit recent technological breakthroughs. Gardner said strongly that—even if these funds are obtained—he will have advised such help to his goal.

Others held his definition of "a mature industry with confidence in its own future, willing to invest substantial means exploring new fields that must be explored for tomorrow's product."

Natural resources of the industry to meet heavy R & D expenditures is possible due to the fact that a substantial number of them have little or no cost account business. At the same time, they have a government backlog of more than \$10 billion and operate on a narrow margin of profit.

### Must Speed Progress

Gardner and his major subcommittee members met last 1955's sales of \$1.7 billion spent on \$1.4 billion of their own money in R & D. Most of this was on deep programs aimed at product improvement, as activity that cost \$5.3 billion in total, but the Air Force met \$1.9 billion of the bill in research and production contracts.

Major scores for Gardner's efforts during this past year in his contention that technological progress must be speeded up in R & D and all other federal agencies must supply the necessary means.

He told Americans that the most basic facts of national progress in weapons, science, development must be twice that of the last 50 years (period in which a nation moved from the Wright Brothers to the achievement of Mach 1). He pointed out that the civilian industry, for example, has progressed faster than aviation and

### Army Spurs R & D

The U. S. Army has joined the U.S. Air Force in putting new emphasis on research and development. It has released the "highest possible priority" on the search for new weapons and means of new devices of R & D.

He is William H. Martin, drafted from his old post as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Applications Engineering, in making the appeal. Martin, who is now in the office of the Secretary of Defense, will have the same responsibilities as an Assistant Secretary and will report to Brinkley.

Martin is a former vice president of Bell Laboratories. He will follow the commitment of the House Committee last year that was headed by Major J. Kelly, Bell Laboratories president.

ented the expenditure of \$75 million on R & D in the past in 1954.

Strong evidence exists that, to be successful, an aircraft designer must go through a high cost of money to R & D and it is to survive heavy USAF competition. With the elimination of design studies, more emphasis is being placed on the production of new aircraft and their application in a cockpit back under a Phase I contract.

If a basic research problem must be solved to achieve a goal, the manufacturer now has more authority to finance the work.

### Security Troubles

The main issue is, in some depths, the fact that there is no profit in R & D and that the acquisition of military orders may continue to result in such fluctuating after effects. (While the cost of Boeing's contract of \$15 million in the KC-119 jet tanker, R & D money spent on weapon research for the next part will have no direct commercial application.)

Another major problem in this field is that of security.

Gardner told Congress that he has found one company willing to start a new R & D program with \$25 million of USAF aid to disclose all its secrets so that the money can be characterized into the most effective fields of research.

Another company—the one in the civil aviation—has offered to build a laboratory and start its activity with a \$10 million fund if USAF will put up another \$10 million, let scientists work and create a synthesis against the program against the technical results.

Gardner, who discusses U. S. technical objectives in "defenses," sees much in this idea but is handicapped by the

security rules. A program of this type, accepted by a large number of firms, would double the effectiveness of USAF's cleared R & D budget.

Industry officials say the security problem appears to be that in some of the regulations would open R & D in the manufacturers when the results had commercial application.

## TWA Plans Enlarged Avionics Program

Trans World Airlines will install more than \$2.5 million worth of electronic radio and radar equipment in its fleet of 507 aircraft this year.

Headquarters of TWA's expenditures for new electronic communications and navigation aids include:

- \$1,300,000 for installation of 160 channel VHF radio in all Continental TWA aircraft for improved short range inter-ground communications.

- \$600,000 for 144 channel HF radio in Continental TWA aircraft for long range international service, for support of long range air-ground communications.

- \$400,000 for weather surveillance radar in 20 Super G Constellation, which is in addition to \$100,000 of pre-installation work done on the ground.

During last, the last month of Fiscal 1955, Air Force obligated about \$1.5 million, Navy, for the same month,

## USAF, Navy Have \$13 Billion Fund On Hand for Aircraft Contracts

Washington, D. C.—The Air Force and Navy launched the act last week on July 1 with approximately \$13 billion available for new contracts for aircraft and related procurement.

Of this total \$7.5 billion were new funds voted by Congress for Fiscal 1956. The balance was emergency funds voted for previous years which the service has not obligated.

• **USAF's unobligated balance** at the end of Fiscal 1955 was unexpectedly low—\$1.48 billion. Six months ago USAF expected it would exceed \$1.6 billion.

• **Navy's unobligated balance**, though not unexpectedly high—more than \$3.2 billion. A few months ago Navy spokesmen told congressional committees that its current workload be high due to new commitments of aircraft equipment.

But these spokesmen had anticipated only a \$1.1 billion increase.

As of July 1, USAF had \$8.8 billion and Navy \$4.2 billion available for aircraft contracts.

During last, the last month of Fiscal 1955, Air Force obligated about \$1.5 million, Navy, for the same month,

showed cancellations of \$500 million more than obligations for new contracts for Fiscal 1955; this was the pattern. • **USAF's last obligation** during July 1955. This was more than three times the \$1.6 billion obligated during the first year of Fiscal 1954 at the Eisenhower Administration.

• **Navy's contract cancellations** during the year, though exceeded by \$170 million its obligations in new contracts for aircraft and related procurement.

On the expenditure side, the two services started Fiscal 1956 with a total \$2.1 billion available for payment on new aircraft and related procurement contracts and for payments on production contracts.

Expenditures for procurement largely reflect obligations of two years previous.

During 1955, expenditures totaled \$5.7 billion. This was divided USAF, \$4.0 billion; Navy, \$1.7 billion.

In the current fiscal year expenditures of the two services for aircraft and related procurement are expected to drop, reflecting a decline in obligations from \$12.4 billion in Fiscal 1953 to \$2.1 billion in Fiscal 1954.

## Aircraft and Related Procurement Funds

The following details show the obligations and expenditure of funds for aircraft and related procurement from the start of the military buildup after the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950.

The Air Force and Navy had unobligated funds on hand for new aircraft and related procurement contracts totaling about \$13 billion at the end of Fiscal 1955 and unobligated procurement funds of more than \$15 billion. The details:

OBLIGATIONS (in millions)			EXPENDITURES (in millions)		
AIR FORCE	NAVY	TOTAL	AIR FORCE	NAVY	TOTAL
\$1,420	\$2,147	\$3,567	1950, Total	1,931	3,391
18,333	4,434	22,767	1951, Total	4,340	10,171
9,706	3,117	12,823	1952, Total	4,479	9,999
1,614	756	2,370	1953, Total	6,909	9,379
BY MONTH			BY MONTH		
\$130	\$925	\$1,055	July	519	1,428
27	44	71	Aug.	565	791
33	113	146	Sept.	471	1,157
149	456	605	Oct.	581	1,171
154	41	195	Nov.	501	863
1,012	—14	9,978	Dec.	544	1,058
173	—159	16	Jan.	506	809
168	16	134	Feb.	526	135
173	16	494	Mar.	495	763
168	16	134	Apr.	530	687
344	1	349	May	779	713
173	—168	4,870	June	738	875
5,279	—140	6,959	1955, Total	1,835	8,794
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE			UNEXPENDED BALANCE		
7,681	3,556	5,767	June 30, 1955	11,745	18,499
4,304	906	7,010	Fiscal 1956, Anticipated	6,360	7,212
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION			TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE		
\$ 787	4,195	12,779	July 1, 1955	10,051	15,411

## Martin Forman Research Laboratory

Glen L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md., has set up a Research Institute for Advanced Science as a subsidiary of its weapons system business. Studies in the field of space are high on the laboratory's agenda.

Announcing establishment of RIVAS at a time when Air Force officials are urging the aircraft industry to spend more of its own money on basic research, William W. Brindley, the laboratory's manager, said:

"It is one aim to gather to other the most highly skilled scientists we can attract and create an incentive environment in which they can explore both theoretically and experimentally the frontiers of man's knowledge. We will insist that they not be contented to develop products or to help us on production line problems."

Brindley said the Robert Gordon Research Foundation at New Britain, N. H., that there will be no federal grant on supplying profit, but RIVAS will coordinate the best ideas on the subject in its effort to do nothing but in man's knowledge of the subject. He said RIVAS already has contacts with more than a dozen European scientists who are making studies of gravity



## CAB Liberalizes Operating Rules For Air Freight Forwarders

Arise, defunct act of rules has been set up by the Civil Aeronautics Board for regulation of the burgeoning air freight forwarding industry.

The CAB has followed closely the recommendations of counsel Paul N. Pfeiffer in proposing new sections for its economic regulations which act out liberal operating rules for indirect air carriers—air freight forwarders.

The new regulations are intended toward competition within the developing industry. It is regarded as a potentially potent force in the future development of air freight for the airlines.

In its decision, the CAB states the operating authority of 34 domestic air freight forwarders for an indefinite period.

In a partial act that the forwarder operating operations are conducted without subsidy, and benefit both the shipping public and the airlines through lower rates, advertising and other factors which aid the development of air freight.

In judging the public need for forwarders, the Board says: "We find it is in the public interest to maintain competition in air freight forwarding, and believe that the question whether a particular forwarder is an unauthorized public need should be left to the judgment of the shipping public itself."

**ACI Plan Denied**

The application of Air Cargo Inc. for status as a forwarder is denied. Since ACI is owned by the scheduled airlines, the CAB feels such action would tend to discourage cargo competition among the airlines concerned.

Forwarders affiliated with either carrier or surface carrier are approved as indirect air carriers providing the record shows no bias for denial. Also, non-qualification of a current forwarder is not considered a basis for denial since such forwarders complied with technical requirements.

The CAB has approved a new code of conduct from which describe the operating authority of forwarders in production, rather than the former restrictive terms of incorporation. The new form is designed to lend the indirect carrier privilege and protect them in a more positive light.

The decision to extend the authority for an indefinite period was made in view of the fact that forwarding is a non-reliably operation and that the lack of a definite temporary status will help the forwarders in developing their busi-

ness. The indefinite extension of air freight also lessens CAB fear in making adjustments in the regulations as they come in contact with the future.

### RIA Holds Status

Competitive shipping associations also approved an indirect air carrier for an indefinite period for the same reasons applied to forwarders, since their function are similar. The status of Railair Express Agency is in an interim operation remains unchanged.

The applications of two railroad dominated forwarding—Universal Air Freight Corp and National Air Freight Forwarding Corp—also approved. The Board feels the danger of domination by the two companies is negligible in view of the development of strong independent forwarders, and their participation can be a factor in promoting competitive development of air freight.

In the case of the railroad affiliated forwarders, the authorization is for a five-year period to give CAB a chance to review the effect of their operation on the industry.

The Board has decided to waive procedural requirements for forwarders and competitive shipping associations in the interest of freedom of entry in an industry which doesn't involve an safety or public transportation.

Joint rate agreements with airlines which provide rate differentials in favor of forwarders are approved where differentials are justified by such benefits to the airline as relieving air traffic congestion, clearing the forwarder. Such agreements shall be open to other forwarders and airlines on the same terms.

Forwarders are also permitted to act in an agent for shippers as traffic, an particular shippers and to engage in joint loading practices with other forwarders to generate large consolidations and lower rates.

### No Charter Carbs

Some allocate agreements with airlines are not allowed by the new regulations. CAB feels such a position might lead to discrimination particularly where capacity is in short supply.

The Board finds that restrictions aren't needed on the chartering of aircraft by air freight forwarders. Since restrictions already exist on charter operation of airlines and since they are so restrictions applied to airlines shipper the Board feels it is important to avoid unnecessary restriction of the forwarders which are promoting greater air freight volume.

## Hiller Convertiplane Crash

San Francisco—A crash proved no potential convertiplane being developed for Helio Helicopters crashed and burst last week during low altitude hovering tests. It is one of several experimental designs the company is testing. Legend in the crash was pilot Robert Hill and Otto Swell, a research engineer and subcontractor to Hiller on the project.

Forwarding operations in the five major airlines are approved on the same terms, and for the same reasons, as those in the continental United States.

Renewal of the authority of Flying Cargo, Inc., Harbor Express Lines, Inc. and World Wide Services, Inc., is denied by the CAB were the three companies held to be in part in the proceeding in which the decision is based.

Insurance coverage required of a forwarder to protect the public is:

CAB members Chase Guaranty and Hunter Dore, agreed with the majority on the general disposition of the case, but they dissented on the part rule agreement issue. The dissenting members held that approval of such agreements by the majority is both illegal and unconstitutional.

Guaranty and Dore feel that special rate agreements between forwarders and airlines will lead to bargaining practices among competitors and to destruction of the cargo rate structure. Such practices, according to the dissent, would depress the cargo rate level and thereby the protection of economic rate levels provided by the CAB's maximum rate order.

## Guatemala Service

San Antonio—World Airways, Los Angeles-Guatemala City route has been extended for five years by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

CAB also upheld San Francisco as a terminal with Los Angeles. The route first certified in 1951, serves a connecting link between the West Coast and Panama-Latin American aviation.

The Board decided not to make PANA's West Coast-Guatemala service permanent in view of the fact that it still requires subsidy, and uncertain future conditions call for review after a further period of operation.

Pan American's operations to Guatemala was not included before the July 1974 regulation, but traffic has increased substantially since then.

## B-47 Crews Take Honors in SAC Meet

By William Goughin

March AFB, Calif.—The B-47 jet bomber proved its combat worth here last week—effectively shattering critics who had predicted that it could neither handle nor sustain accurately in the long. Strategic arms will be left with top honors in the annual Strategic Air Command bombing and navigation competition here for the first time.

SAC as a whole did about as well. The first entry in this World Series of Airpower indicated that the command's bombing accuracy had improved by 15% within the last year, while navigation ability had climbed to attacking 40%.

An Air Force officer connected with the test and results indicated that SAC would be 90% effective during actual combat.

A planned Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, the SAC commander, commented: "Each year we do a routine professional job, a real strategic job."

Caution crews from 23 B-47 wings and 10 B-16 wings competed in the week-long test of bombing and navigation ability. Winners at the Fairchild Field, the highest combined bombing and navigation scores was the 330th Bomb Wing from March AFB, B-47s.

The 330th scored 1,630 points out of a possible 2,000. Scored with 1,819 points was the 93rd Bomb Wing from Fairchild AFB, a B-16 unit.

Points were based on a table which converted circular errors in navigation and bombing into point values. Actual distances were classified.

Top honors for an individual crew also went to a B-47 outfit with Maj. Hester C. Taylor at the World Bomb Wing, Castle AFB, scoring 453 points out of a possible 1,000. Observer in his team was Maj. Jay L. Holman and the copilot, Maj. Maria A. Spencer. When Gen. LeMay handed the trophies to the crew from the West, he also passed out promotions to bomber crew members on all three men.

The fact that jet bomber crews won the competition for the first time was regarded as particularly significant, marking the start of the jet age for the Strategic Air Command. In the last six years of competition, B-16 crews were selected.

"Remember a few years ago when we got B-47s, there was a lot of feeling that you couldn't bomb accurately and navigate accurately from a B-47," Gen. LeMay said. "This year's competition, he added, proved otherwise."

The goal right jet B-16 Strategic Air Command crews placed into SAC was not carried in the record. Pilot officer Col. E. A. Fern, explained that they were not included in order to avoid interruption of the training effort. The new intermediate bomber probably will compete next year, he said.

Each wing in the competition entered two crews and provided its own maintenance team. Between 2,000 SAC officers and men took part, with B-47 wing string out of March AFB and B-16 wings flying out of Fairchild AFB in Washington.

Each crew was equipped to fly three 3,000 mile missions, bombing theoretical targets in Sacramento, Spokane and Los Angeles and three central strategic targets for competitive scores. Each night during the week a bomber stream of 36 aircraft would theoretical mass destruction on the three cities from altitudes above 40,000 feet.

Taking off at 10 minute intervals, the crews were required to meet their actual time over the targets within two minutes of their scheduled ETA.

Ground radar stations, sounding signals sent out by each aircraft to indicate the exact position of the theoretical target, bomb drops were able to gauge within 150 ft. where the bombs would have struck. Crews were allowed to bomb one of the targets visually but were required to bomb targets in two cities by radar only.

Navigation ability was judged solely upon celestial navigation without the help of radio aids in value.

Col. Fern and the competition indicated that SAC would be 90% effective if it were required to put its capabilities to use in actual combat at this time.



## Turboprop B-47 On Maiden Flight

The Boeing XB-70, a modified B-47 converted into a test bed for the powerful turbo-prop B-47 engine, is shown taking off from Boeing Field, Seattle, on its maiden flight. Two F-4s, used as the test aircraft, are seen in the background. The aircraft is shown in flight, banking sharply to the right, with its distinctive delta-wing shape and multiple engines visible.

## British Military Planes Termed 'Obsolete' by Hoover Task Force

In a report from one of its task forces, the Hoover Commission has been told that British military planes being purchased with U. S. funds have lost production facilities and may be obsolete by the time they are operational.

The task force told the commission:

- The Gloster Javelin all-weather fighter has not been evaluated and approved by USAF.

- The Vickers-Armstrongs Swift fighter lacks stability and may be cancelled.

- The English Electric Canberra bomber, which recently set a nonstop trans-Atlantic record, is worth evaluation.

- The Hawker Hunter fighter has deficiencies and further delays are expected in deliveries.

The task force says its information was up-to-date as of Jan. 13, 1958. As of June, it says, the Hunter-Hunter was expected to be a better aircraft than the North American P-100 but certainly inferior to the P-100 and other types of present U. S. and Russian fighters.

For the Foreign Operations Admin-

stration, the task force raised three questions:

- What will be done with 5700 million dollars appropriated but not obligated for the British program?

- What's being done to rescue a 1955 contract for the Hunter that "cannot be met with acceptable plans?"

- If the Hunter contract is cancelled, how will FGA use the advanced funds?

The task force cites articles in British newspapers in support of its criticism of the treaty.

The investigating group was composed of Senators W. Magnus, Homer S. E. and Bernard S. Van Buren.

Van Buren's prepared a report several months ago that carried scathing criticism of the FGA aircraft program.

David Stassen, then FGA administrator, called the report at that time the "most accurate I have ever seen."

In discussing the Canberra bomber for the Hoover Commission, the task force says that the Martin B-57 version of this aircraft is a "marked improvement."

It adds that if Martin had been

### Gyrone in Test

London—The Hawker's Gyrone is completing its 100 lb. test run at 15,000 lb. static thrust. Results near the end of the test indicate that the engine might be able to overcome the one crucial weakness of the type test during the Farnborough show this week. DH experts Gyrone eventually will exceed the 20,000 lb. thrust mark. At 15,000 lb. test, most would have been run at considerable in excess of 15,000 lb.

given the order that went to English Electric Co. It would have meant also for between 12,000 and 15,000 workers at the Glenside plant for one or two years.

### Commission Scoring Raises British Hackles

London—British reaction to the Hoover Commission charge was official silence, unofficially: "This isn't cricket."

One endorsement of opinion was that the U. S. report was based on incorrect British aviation, on the one

of the British, of British aircraft. Another: Aircraft Show and Flying Display, that began this week at Farnborough.

Clearly, however, there was a reluctant admission that Britain has had trouble with its position abroad but has done the best it could. However, the British claim some design principles are actually for advanced

Aircraft for aircraft, this is their rebuttal.

• Javelin: Modern for earlier Marks have been cut, but orders for advanced models have been increased. The government and Glenside claim it will be in service by the year end. Glenside further says USF has not officially evaluated the Javelin.

• Swift: Vickers says, "Why build a dual band? Defense has been cancelled and engine layout is

• Canberra: English Electric claims its Mark 8 is comparable in all respects to the U. S. made B-57B, and that the latter PR-9 photo-reconnaissance version is superior to both in altitude performance. It admits earlier Marks obviously are obsolete.

• Hunter: Air Ministry has complete confidence in the Hunter. It claims reserves to all "bug" are known and are being incorporated into minimal maintenance schedules. Second handover to service in Britain and on the one

recent Hawker possibly quote recent U. S. Defense Department statements to the effect that Hunter is the best interceptor in Europe.



Jet Engine With 13,000-Lb. Thrust

The Conway jet engine, developed by Rolls-Royce Limited for the British government, has been type-tested at 13,000 lb. thrust and has, its manufacturers report, the lowest specific fuel consumption of any type-tested jet engine. The Conway will power the V. 1000 military transport. Noise level of the engine is reduced by lower jet speed and spread jet nozzle. Diagram shows schematic of jet engine.

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Today our Armed Services are making valuable use of Burroughs Corporation applied research for analysis and study of original defense concepts, of our expert engineering for development and testing of prototypes, and of our mass-production manufacturing facilities for final production of defense equipment.

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# At your fingertips and at real savings - small drawn parts by Hydroforming

## THE NEW CINCINNATI 8" HYDROFORM

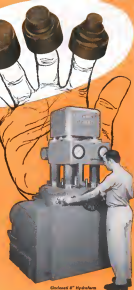
brings decided time and cost savings to manufacturers required to produce small, deep drawn and formed parts. Illustrated above is a typical example.

The photo shows, in sequence, the four Hydroforming operations to produce an electron tube component. Material is 6061-T6, 1/2" H. C. copper. This part would have required five or six operations by conventional methods.

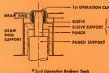
To illustrate the simplicity of Hydroform tooling, the diagram below, right, shows the entire tool used in the second operation. The sleeve, sleeve support and punch were made of ordinary steel, turned on a lathe. The 1 1/2" dia. x 1 1/2" deep 1st operation cup was simply phoned in the sleeve and redrawn. Reflow tools for the final operation were similar and equally inexpensive.

Parts from sheet materials up to 1/2" steel, from blanks up to 8" in diameter, can be drawn on the 8" Hydroform. Maximum draw depth is 1 1/2". For larger work, Hydroform machines of 12", 18", 24", 30" and 36" capacities are available. Let a Cincinnati Milling Machine engineer show you detailed information on how you can profitably apply Hydroforming to your work. For a description of the process and specifications of the six machine sizes, write for Bulletin M-1159-3.

**CINCINNATI** **Hydroform**



Cincinnati 8" Hydroform



2nd Operation Reflow Tool

PROCESS MACHINERY DIVISION  
**THE CINCINNATI MILLING MACHINE CO.**  
CINCINNATI 9, OHIO, U. S. A.

## U.S. Aircraft Exports Lead World

U. S. aircraft industry exports led the world in 1954 with a total of \$635.9 million, nearly four times the total aircraft exports of \$155 million by Britain, principal competing country.

John H. Paine, director of export services, Aircraft Industries Association, said the \$635.9 million was \$160 million under the all-time high set in 1953. It means the record highest export volume the industry has had in a peacetime year.

Paine noted that the bulk of the 1954 sales, \$477 million worth, represented classified items distributed through military channels. These included all fighters, cargo and all transport aircraft, engines of 400 hp. and over, propellers, instruments, all accessories, spare parts and ground handling equipment. The remaining 20% of the industry's total dollar volume pro-

duction, was sold to civil interests in 79 countries and gained 1954 over the amount exported in 1953.

The breakdown of foreign sales of U. S. aircraft and parts in 1954 shows: commercial transports, \$96 million, war, utility, personal and liaison planes, \$44.5 million, rotary wing aircraft, \$4 million, and aircraft, \$56.2 million.

Commercial air transports sold to overseas buyers in 1954 totaled 317 with the dollar value up \$16.7 million over the preceding year. Canada was the largest foreign buyer of commercial airplanes with nine transports purchased for a total value of \$15.4 million. Canada also spent \$1.8 million with U. S. manufacturers for 141 smaller aircraft of various types.

While most of the rotary wing aircraft exported in 1954 were of military type, three new T4 helicopters shipped

to civil users in 17 different countries. The number of smaller engines (less than 400 hp.) exported in 1954 was more than double the number sold the year before with a total of 728 compared to 347. Value of the smaller U. S. aircraft engines shipped overseas totaled \$1.5 million.

In an report Paine stressed there are few industries that ship a greater portion of their products to foreign countries than does the U. S. aircraft industry. In the calendar year 1953, he said goods manufactured and sent abroad by the American aircraft in their aggregated 41% of 21 countries, the sold overseas by American business.

## CPA, Trans-Canada Trade Airline Routes

Toronto-Trans-Canada Airlines has today by Toronto-Mexico City route to Canadian Pacific Airlines in exchange for two domestic routes with the approval of the Canadian Air Transport Board.

Announcement of the trade and Trans-Canada accepted former Canadian Pacific routes between Montreal, Quebec City and Seven Islands and Montreal, Rouen, Normandy and Toronto. In addition CPA is turning over its service from Quebec City to New Orleans and Toronto to Quebec City.

The Montreal-Seven Islands route received by Trans-Canada starts along the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River, leaving pulp and paper towns and the area on point of Seven Islands, from which are from the Labrador mining area is shipped to U. S. and Canadian steel mills. The Montreal-Rouen-Normandy-Toronto route passes into the copper and gold mining area of northeastern Quebec province.

CPA's Toronto-Mexico City non-stop route will complement its Vancouver-Mexico City non-stop route. The new route will be the only CPA route in western Canada.

TCA in the exchange gets a section of the transcontinental Canadian route which will likely be extended from Seven Islands to St. John's, New Brunswick, to tie in with its trans-Atlantic service. TCA will continue to operate its Toronto-Tampa non-stop route and its service into the Caribbean area.

## Malton to Expand

Toronto airport developments costing \$25 million are in the works. Of this, \$15 million is for the Malton Airport, including a \$10 million terminal and two runways to be extended to 10,000 ft. and 7,500 ft. Toronto Island airport will get improvements costing \$3 million.



## New Flying Boom for KC-135

A new, high-speed Flying Boom (shown) for inflight refueling has been developed by, and installed on, Boeing's KC-135 jet tanker prototype. The jet tanker, now in production for the USAF at Boeing's Renton, Wash., plant, will be used in refueling B-52 bombers, transport jet bombers and low-speed jet fighters. For in-flight refueling purposes it B-52 by either boom and tanker planes, use vent pipes.



**STRATOFORTRESS** at 17,000 ft. B-52 wing closely KC-97 below as it slides gracefully into position for refueling exercise.

## A Behemoth Joins the Air Force



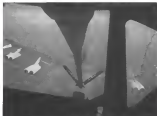
**5th BOMB WING** ground crew check gets his refueling tank.



**THE FLIGHT** crew comes aboard. Note new heliports, pressure seats.



**AIRBORNE**, the B-52 shows its own beauty (left) as crew watch Boeing Flying Boat suspended from KC-97 side overhead (right).



**FROM TANKER**, operator flies his boom to point just above B-52 attaching outlet behind cockpit, then on new locking position.



**EXERCISE** completed, Stratofortress returns to Maxwell-Gliff base. Notice unusual shape of new radome for tail booth.



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ALC Actuating Cylinder—3000  
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## CAB Asks Equal Pay On Some Latin Routes

Civil Aeronautics Board has proposed final service mail rates for Latin American operations of four U.S. airlines which operate routes for carriers with common routes.

The new rates apply to Pan American, Eastern Airlines and Latin American airlines of the American World Airways, Braniff Airways and Delta-Capitol Air Lines. The service rates set the price the Post Office Department will pay for the hauling mail and do not include subsidy paid by CAB.

Under the proposed rates, Pan Am gets 65.3 cents per basic mile for its entire routes, Braniff gets 65.3 cents per mile for its routes south of the Canal Zone, which roughly corresponds to Pan Am's route structure. Delta gets the 65.3 cent rate for all its Latin American operations.

Between the Canal Zone and Miami, Braniff is assigned a 55.1 cent rate. The American gets the same rate for its entire routes with the exception of two routes. PAA's New York-San Juan route is 56.5 cents and the Miami-San Juan route is 56.5 cents, both equal to Eastern Air Lines' rate for similar services.

The rates proposed by CAB are all lower than previous permanent and temporary rates reported by the four carriers for existing mail to Latin America.

The rates for Latin American operations were determined through a cost into formula based on the new single element rate recently set for domestic trunk routes. Revenue-to-cost costs of the U.S. flag airlines are applied to the average of similar costs for the Big Four airlines. The resulting rate is applied to the Big Four's mail cost to produce the rate for Latin American operations.

In a separate order CAB deferred the effective date of the new mailhouse rate to Oct. 1 to allow the Post Office Department added time to strengthen the bookkeeping records. Postponement of the effectiveness of the rate from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 was an effect mail pay to the carriers now, thus one receiving compensation based on the estimated average yield under the new formula.

## Two Florida Nonskeds Reinstated by CAA

Auto Finance Corp. and Florida Air Transport, two Florida-based non-scheduled carriers, under temporary suspension by Civil Aeronautics Administration on charges of safety violations have been reinstated.

CAA Administrator Fred B. Lee stated that the action did not affect the continued prosecution of safety enforcement proceedings now pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB). Aug. 22, p. 1001. At the same time, CAA filed an additional 15 charges of safety violations against Pan American. Operation of aircraft in unlicensed condition was included in the charges.

The temporary suspension of Auto Finance was terminated by CAA subject to compliance with a set of conditions which included having operations to the two aircraft owned by the company. CAA reinstated Pan Am for five days later.

## Aviation Lobbyists Show Low Expenses

Ten aviation representatives reported legislative activities for the second quarter at this year under the lobbying act.

Aircraft Industries Assn. reported receipts for lobbying activities during the quarter of \$15,646.60, and expenditures of the same amount. Separately listed as representatives for AIA were Harold Mason, with receipts of \$3,770 and expenditures of \$750.00; D. C. Kowen, no receipts or expenditures; Spencer & Hatchcock, no receipts or

4 out of 5  
helicopters under 400 hp.  
produced this year will  
have power by



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## TYPICAL MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	Form	Ultimate Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Elongation in 2"
AST 641-4V—A heat-treatable alpha-beta bar and sheet alloy which is primarily used in the annealed condition. It has good elevated temperature properties. Electrical decomposition is a sluggish but it never occurs in commercial applications.	Sheet, Bar	95,000	55,000	35
	Sheet, Bar	85,000	45,000	25
	Sheet, Bar	100,000	60,000	30
AST 641-4V—A heat-treatable alpha-beta bar and sheet alloy which is primarily used in the annealed condition. It has good elevated temperature properties. Electrical decomposition is a sluggish but it never occurs in commercial applications.	Bar	145,000	125,000	15
	Bar	144,000	125,000	10
	Bar	146,000	126,000	9
	Sheet	133,000	125,000	10
AST 641-4V—A heat-treatable alpha-beta bar and sheet alloy which is primarily used in the annealed condition. It has good elevated temperature properties. Electrical decomposition is a sluggish but it never occurs in commercial applications.	Bar	155,000	145,000	15
AST 641-4V—A heat-treatable alpha-beta bar and sheet alloy which is primarily used in the annealed condition. It has good elevated temperature properties. Electrical decomposition is a sluggish but it never occurs in commercial applications.	Bar	156,000	146,000	14
AST 641-4V—A heat-treatable alpha-beta bar and sheet alloy which is primarily used in the annealed condition. It has good elevated temperature properties. Electrical decomposition is a sluggish but it never occurs in commercial applications.	Sheet	137,000	135,000	16



**MALLORY-SHARON  
TITANIUM CORPORATION**  
NILES, OHIO

**AST 641-4V**—A heat-treatable alpha-beta bar and sheet alloy which is primarily used in the annealed condition. It has good elevated temperature properties. Electrical decomposition is a sluggish but it never occurs in commercial applications.

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expenditures. Avco Mallory has listed as a representative of H&B & Kowalski, Inc.

Other reports, with receipts and expenditures for the quarter:

Shirley Givens, Air Transport Area no receipts, expenditures, \$60.75.

Edward Rodgen, Air Transport Area, receipts, \$1,199, expenditures, \$611.81.

Laurance Hadenes, North American Airlines Receipts, \$1,910, expenditures, \$857.

Charles Parker, National Aviation Trades Assn. Receipts, \$1,185.94, expenditures, \$1,157.41.

Wesley Wickham, Associated Training Society, receipts, \$1,300, expenditures, \$478.

Loren Case, Air Line Pilots Assn. receipts, \$1,661.90, no expenditures.

Donald Taylor, American Airlines, receipts, \$2,159, expenditures, \$190.

John C. Case, For America World Airways, no receipts or expenditures.

John Flaming, Conference of Local Service Airlines, no receipts or expenditures.

## Safety Men Shifted

Civil Aeronautics Administration has reorganized several offices in the Office of Aviation Safety as part of a program of widening technical experience in aviation matters.

First change involved the appointment of Beulah Putnam as acting chief of the General Safety Division.

Other changes include the transfer of L. W. Ashford to Los Angeles in chief of the Air Carrier Safety Division in CAA's IV region. Ward Nardus succeeds Ashford in deputy chief of the Air Carrier Safety Division. Washington, D. C. E. L. Yarnall, chief of the Bureau IV Air Carrier Safety Division, is assigned to Washington where he will be an area supervisor in the safety division of CAA's International Region.

## SALA Gives Up Stock

Sen Juan—the Costa Rican Government has authorized its agencies of 1977 extend to the commercial aviation space and maintenance facilities of SALA under a financing program. The government is scheduled to own 25% of the transport stock within the next three years.

SALA, which is moving its cargo repair facilities from old La Sabana Airport to the new Costa International Airport is the only private owned and operated repair and maintenance organization in Latin America with CAA certification for continued work.

SALA recently signed a contract for all repair and maintenance on aircraft including helicopters operating for the U. S. Navy in the area.

## French End Gas Tax

Paris—The French government has decided to remove the tax on aviation gasoline following favorable cabinet action on a proposal submitted by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. The price of regular aviation fuel will drop from 76 francs to 70 francs per liter (82.2 cents to 81.2 cents per gallon).

Apart from the obvious importance to private flying in France (the tax has not applied to fuel required for international airline operations), the important economic benefits are expected to result from the decrease.

First, commercial aviation within France should be given a needed boost—national airline operations in France have been almost non-existent with airline companies facing much of the blame for high fuel costs.

Second, engine-check and repair work is expected to receive a boost—much of this work is now done in foreign shops due to the high cost of fuel.

A by-product of the move should be a revived interest in private flying clubs. While each state has in the past received a rebate on part of their gasoline taxes, the high operating cost of private planes has discouraged many from wanting to fly.

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OUTDOOR TEST STAND at new Douglas laboratory with Curt & Wintney T34 turbo-prop engine lowered in right hand nacelle of C-133.

## Ground Tests Spur C-133, B-66 Production

By Irving Stone

**Long Beach, Calif.**—When the first turbo-prop-powered C-133 rolls off Douglas Aircraft's assembly line in November, many of the engine plane's systems and components will have been ground tested and proved out in order to shorten the actual flight test time.

The ground-testing—proving the assembly of the plane—a being done in a new \$6 million engineering test laboratory, at the company's Long Beach Division.

Systems and components of Douglas' B-66 bomber series also are being tested and refined in the new laboratory. The lab is expected to be fully functional within the next few months—about 95% of equipment checkout is now complete. It is an Air Force facility, in which Douglas has lease part of the cost.

About 115 test engineers are on tap to design and originate test setups. Approximately 300 other technicians are available to set up the tests and operate the equipment under instru-

tions of the facility's test engineers.

The laboratory does considerable developmental work in connection with problems encountered in test make-outs and emphasizes the proving importance of more extensive ground testing of systems and components of today's high-speed planes.

### How the Lab Pays Off

Douglas engineers point out that the expense of test firing a modern design aircraft is so high that it is considerably more economical to conduct tests in the ground whenever possible.

The ground testing, they say, effectively simulates the service conditions required to prove critical and complex subsystems, indicator choice and how design improvement can be directed and leaves only a minimum of proving to be done in actual flight test.

This is important, Douglas engineers say, because frequently the details of the modern plane will not permit one-to-one instrumentation of the various systems.

Also, in flight testing it is difficult

to find the wide range of environmental conditions which can be simulated with relative ease in the lab.

Safety, too, can more easily be controlled in the lab than in the flight plane. With modern systems becoming increasingly complex, this safety factor takes on increasing importance. Thus, in flight test an operational condition very close up which cannot be completely analyzed because of its inherent nature or the danger involved in extending flight time.

### Ground-Test Activities

In the laboratory, the operational conditions usually can be simulated with enough accuracy for effective trouble shooting, and the system can be obtained with safety.

Highlights of the lab's activities indicate how Douglas engineers check out systems and components.

The environmental section of the gas-turbine laboratory is of top importance. One of its studies is a thorough evaluation of a complete control system—after its components have been



**B-66 PRESSURE** (right) section in water test tank. For test, engine section is filled with water having greater pressure than surrounding tank water to simulate pressure differential.



**TEST B-66** cases half-section testing with Douglas and wing tanks mounted on experiment. (Right tank and left wing tank are not visible in picture.) The surrounding tank is supported (water wing tip) as they would be in B-66.



**J71 JET ENGINE** for B-66 in laboratory's new lifting test cell. Exhaust system thrust suspended from ceiling facilitates the later change of J71 configurations with minimum time loss.



**SKIN PANEL** in large 2,400,000-lb. testing machine of Douglas' new engineering test laboratory. In vertical open box, tension on skin is threaded around the machine to prevent any chance of injury to the operator.



**FUEL CONDITIONING SITE** (pictured during construction) shows various tanks for fuel storage at ambient, low and elevated temperatures.

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**PRESSURE PACKAGE** (right) connected to 2,500-psi helium for altitude testing.

checked out under environmental conditions.

This type of dynamic study of an aircraft system has been invaluable in solving stability problems encountered in recent aircraft designs. Douglas test engineers say:

"The control system is built up full scale in the lab, including the hydraulic actuators, valves, mechanical linkages, cables and pulleys. The system is duplicated, right out to the hinges of the control surfaces. In place of the latter, springs are incorporated to simulate air loads at a given Mach number."

Test engineers say the control system is checked at the surface, and the surface is checked at the pilot's input. Usually, present a picture of the dynamic characteristics of the system.

The system of environmental pre-testing that the components of such a control system get before they are hooked up for an overall system check, varies for the different tests.

### Environmental Tests

Electromechanical actuators get the most thorough qualification tests—for operation under temperature extremes, and dust and humidity conditions. Ingress protection, altitude over stress fatigue, vibration endurance and explosion-contribution characteristics.

For those checks the lab can produce temperature extremes of -100° to 500° F.

The test box for the -100° test pressure is 50 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, 15 ft. high. Another box, down to -65° F. is the 100 ft. size of 75 ft. high.

Altitudes of 100,000 ft. can be

simulated. One chamber capable of an 55,000 ft. altitude is 40 ft. long and 12 ft. in diameter.

Altitude conditions not exceeding 5% humidity and wind and dust velocities of 2,500 fpm can be produced.

Frequencies as high as 2,500 cps can be duplicated—the highest value which can be measured accurately with existing instrumentation, Douglas test engineers say.

The complete test system is another installation which is held under simulated service conditions in the various wind-tunnel sections of the lab.

The system components—links, glands, valves etc.—are set up in a test rig to simulate the load in the actual aircraft. Test cells are enclosed with cable to maintain the fuel's temperature.

The system check includes rates of flow and pressure drops in the temperature range from -65° to 150° F. This is done by combining fuel in a special facility which heats or cools as required before passing to the fuel system in the test rig.

Altitude checks are conducted by introducing vacuum to the fuel cells in dynamic wind-tunnel of fuel in the engine and in operation tests.

In this case test rig, fuel flow under extreme attitudes of roll, climb and dive can be checked by working at tilt and the fuel system.

### Powerplant Section

Basic function of the laboratory's powerplant section is to test the powerplant installation for design capabilities under conditions of ground running or handling. These investigations include

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tests to determine if the vibration (as well as, mount fittings, seals and fast fittings and exhaust pipe) is sufficiently strong, whether accessibility is adequate for maintenance of engine plant components and if sufficient cooling is provided. Fuel and oil ratios and controls, both for propellers (in turboprop) and engine, also are checked.

Cooling studies are getting close at tactics to both the Allison T38 engine in the RB-66 and the Pratt & Whitney T34 for the C-119. One of the studies is to determine a cool installation within established limits with a minimum loss of engine power.

In these cooling studies, Douglas test engineers are investigating various configurations of aluminum also needed, to distinguish from the situation and with predicted by some other engine failures.

The aluminum also installation request considerably more cooling than the situation that Douglas test engineers feel that the dog loss could be an internal cooling or flow is less than the effective drag of the burner section steel nozzle with less cooling.

Cooling is linked into the results through fresh ducts as the also be separating effect of the engine exhaust.

Testing is done on a duplicated engine powerplant installation including a portion of the wing, the strut, nacelle, engine and associated system.

Powerplant installation tests for the RB-66's T38 are being conducted in a jet test cell capable of accommodating engines with up to 30,000 lb thrust. The cell is constructed to contain engine noise so the control room is not isolated against sound.

The T38 turboprop engine for the C-119 is mounted on a test stand located in the space between the propeller shafts and engine nacelle and the lower nose levels. The control room for the shop is installed.

Extreme development work also is being conducted in the powerplant test section on engine powerplant testing section for jet and turboprop engines. This phase of work has been given increasing attention, Douglas, says, because static power available, but not kept pace with engine starting power requirements.

### Electrical Section

The laboratory's climatic test section has a big head in the C-119 project.

It was more than 1,000 stress gages on the landing, wing and other structural components to measure stress concentration patterns. The analysis is elaborate wiring and oil and oil system disassembly and built at Douglas, con-

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BRITAIN'S LATEST anti-sub hunter comes to deck trial landing aboard HMS Endeavour



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ring of large 100-channel balance points which automatically plot curves of stress versus percent load.

Big job was in waterproofing these stress gauges for underwater pressure tests of the C-119 Insulog. Unusual solution was to use single "hot patches" to cover stress gauges and wiring connections. Douglas test engineers believe this is the first time this technique has been used in the aircraft industry to waterproof stress gauges.

Application of the hot patch tapes is more than a minute. Moreover it is actually inexpensive in bulk quantities when compared to other methods—shells, undoubtedly, have not been completely successful, Douglas says.

The roundup built for the B-66 electrical system was an extensive job. The result of considerable development work in understanding characteristics of the system and much effort in finding suitable circuit breakers and fuses to handle large electrical circuits.

The work led to new circuit breaker designs, which were built to Douglas specifications. The new units have very fast response to ensure that there will be no burnout and a resultant system failure.

Transducers for high temperature areas are getting a close look in the electrical test section in connection with jet and turbojet engine reaction studies to determine growth in engine length and to investigate engine vibration characteristics. The transducers must be located in the high temperature areas for good pickup points.

The general use of this technology, Douglas engineering test engineers said, is the development of new transducer types with accuracy and reliability not now available.

### Pressurization Tests

The C-119 Insulog will be checked in a new underwater pressurization test tank now under construction at the engineering test laboratory.

Measuring 170 ft. in length, 30 ft. wide and 24 ft. high, the tank will only accommodate the 150 ft. length and 16 ft. 6 in. diameter of the C-119 Insulog. The jet underwater pressure test tank of the Insulog is scheduled for early fall.

Both Insulog and tank will be filled with water. The greater pressure of the water in the Insulog's fuselage will create a free pattern of points of leakage. Detection of these leak points will be facilitated by the use of a situation plant to keep the water clean and free from turbidity.

Viewing ports along the side of the tank will permit observation during tests.

Inside the tank, there will be strong



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points to support the fuselage and apply loads to it.

A future program for the tank includes an arrangement similar to that used by the British for water-busting the Comet. The wings will be attached to the fuselage and curved through the tank walls, with sealing at the area of contact. With this arrangement the wing panel can be deflected hydraulically to simulate flight stresses and other loads.

In addition to the water pressure testing of the present C-133 fuselage, in the new tank a separate cockpit section will be pressure-tight, fitted to a circular tank 37 ft in diameter and 20 ft deep. The tank platform around the top of the tank and covering parts situated in the tank, will be used to observe during the pressure cycle runs.

## Red Star Takes Look At American VTOLs

Red Star, official organ of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, has shown a keen interest recently in Western—particularly American—progress in the development of vertical take-off fighters and convertibles. The Russian military newspaper noted the need for VTOLs and convertibles and then described American efforts.

One of these (VTC-1) powered by a 3,500 hp engine, completes a vertical take-off in 37 sec and changes to a horizontal position at a height of 80 meters (slightly more 260 ft). An experimental model helicopter first powered by a 450 hp engine, develops a top speed of 280 kilometers per hour (about 175 mph). Presumably, the Russian paper was referring to the Convair Page and the Bell XV-5 convertibles.

## Survival in Atomic War Chicago Forum Topic

Atomic survival in the face of atomic attack will be discussed in a Nov. 17 conference sponsored by the American Research Foundation at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago. Scientists, government and research experts will address the conference in an effort to establish priorities in the protection of selected operations within the industrial complex as well as among industrial areas in the event of attack.

The conference will on such related problems as protection possibilities of widespread communities; industry operations under emergency conditions; constraints of transportation and the location and protection of vital records.



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It now costs one of the world's largest S13 in kind, regardless of the size of the engineering drawing, according to standards and methods, regardless of the number of drawings for the work. The new procedure, now in the pilot production stage, will bring the cost down to a few cents for a mechanical sound source of S13 and an electronic microfilm. In total, it will be more economical to design the production than each advance then to make it.

Microfilm tapes of drawings, in formats, are mounted mechanically or manually on an operator, and designed by the Filmstrip Division of the Dexter Industries Co., Pearl River, N. Y. The operator and a reader, a standard type of punch card, or a small electronic card with a camera for the microfilm. Information pertinent to the drawings is punched into the reader in the form of a card.

If punch cards are used, they are read through a reading machine, which is particularly designed to read. Visual type cards are treated like one other method of reading. The cards take either 16 or 25 mm microfilm.

According to the Filmstrip company, one of the major reasons will be the cost of the procedure, to permit leaders to obtain mechanical copies of drawings with their proposals.

Many companies already have facilities for microfilm photography and punch card systems. For those that don't, much larger sales have increased from which supply these services, Filmstrip said.

## Willys Gives Kaiser Control Over Avionics

Kaiser Aircraft and Electronic Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Willys Motor Inc., acquired the aircraft and electronic divisions, combined in the parent firm effective Sept. 1.

The following plants and operations are included:

- **Richmond, Calif.**—Manufacture of three main parts for the Boeing B-52 jet bomber and the KC-135 jet tanker at Bremer Shipyard, No. 2, near Kaiser at Richmond-Machining Division, and in addition machining at Bremer Shipyard No. 5.

- **San Leandro, Calif.**—Manufacture of components for the Lockheed P-38 jet bomber at the Oakland Aircraft Division and marketing of the Kaiser NACA-B in aluminum built, stainless steel structure.

- **Palo Alto, Calif.**—Research, research and development of electronic systems of military aircraft, equipment.

- **Tulsa, Okla.**—Designing and manufacturing of electronic equipment in the guided missile and broadcasting field.

- **Kaiser Aircraft and Electronics**, formerly Kaiser Aircraft Co., Inc., will continue to operate as supplier to some aircraft and avionics customers.

Management and personnel at the five plants remain unchanged.

## Small Businesses Get More Defense Awards

Small business received \$415 million in Defense Department contract awards in May 1955.

The awards were, those the average for the previous five months. Thomas I. Price, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Supply and Logistics, said. This amounted to 70.1% of the total and defense awards for the month and 25.5% of the year business awarded.

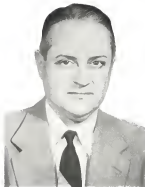
Price noted that the May figure should not be taken as typical. He said the average share to small firms for the last five months of 1954 was 25.5%.

## Certificate of Necessity For United Aircraft

United Aircraft Corp. has had that first, crucial, step in securing a \$974,000 contract of six months for aircraft engines and parts for the Office of Defense Mobilization with 55% of the contract awarded for rapid low cost aircraft.

Other recent certificates include: Boeing Co. for \$475,000; N. Y. Military Aircraft Development, \$110,000; and Lockheed Corp., \$100,000.

## This is A. L. Paquette, manager of aircraft equipment field sales



Mr. Paquette supervises those engineers specifically assigned to aircraft electrical systems, system components and accessories. On his team are The Man With The Facts. Contact him or one of the men working with him by writing to Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Aircraft Equipment Department, Lima, Ohio. They can tell you why Westinghouse can offer you.

## Now! Power without problems



Shown here is a high-temperature diesel, the Westinghouse development that made possible the design of a high-performance generator that doesn't use commutators, slip rings, carbon brushes or grease-lubricated bearings. *AVIATION*

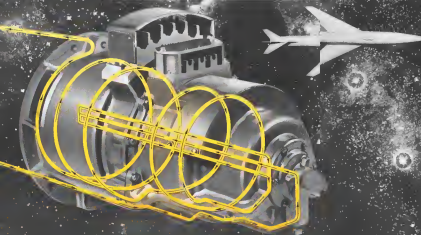
For more information on this revolutionary a-c generator... turn the page —>

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S  
**Westinghouse**



TOMORROW'S AIRCRAFT. *One step closer*

## Now! Power without problems



This revolutionary *a-c* generator is cooled and lubricated by engine oil... has no brushes, slip rings, commutator or ground-lubricated bearings... gives superior performance.

Westinghouse research in the field of semiconductor produced the high-temperature silicon diodes that are the key to the operation of this new generator. *A-c* power generated in the exciter armature is fed into the silicon rectifier mounted on the generator shaft. The resulting *d-c* output supplies the main rotating *d-c* field.

Without brushes, engine gas turbine engine oil can cool and lubricate the generator. Oil is pumped through the generator shaft, through tubes in the frame casing, and is used in the hydraulic constant-speed drive. All heat picked up by the oil is dissipated in the engine oil cooler. The generator operates safely with engine oil at temperatures up to 300 degrees Fahrenheit. All the usual generator trouble spots are eliminated—no brushes or commutating parts to wear, bearing lubricant is continuously replaced.

This is the first generator that is completely integrated with its drive, with the engine oil cooling system and with the balance of the electrical system. It is completely enclosed; there are no air inlets or doors to occupy space and clutter up the airframe; all external oil seals are static and there is no combined drainage of oil. No additional plumbing is required because the extension of the engine oil lubricating system is all internal. Now—aircraft aloft and speed will no longer be limited by the electrical system—a big step toward helping you bring tomorrow's aircraft... one step closer. **AVIATION**

#### THE WESTINGHOUSE AVIATION FAMILY

Jet Propulsion • Airframe Systems Components • Wind Tunnels  
Airframe Electronics • Airport Lighting • Ground Electronics  
Aircraft Electrical Systems and Motors

YOU CAN BE **SURE**... IF IT'S  
**Westinghouse**



# WHEREVER YOU FIND AIRPOWER, YOU'LL FIND LINK!



An aerial on wings, the USAF's newest jet fighter, the F-102 flies through space at supersonic speeds and seeks the fighting punch of a thousand bolts of lightning!

But, new developments in aircraft make new demands on men and, to help train the pilots who will fly the delta-winged jet in the defense of America, Link has developed the first F-102 jet flight simulator.

Months of research were necessary, but now, USAF pilots train as the ground in conditions precisely duplicating those of the plane's air performance. Electronically, the Link simulator re-creates all the actual flight characteristics of the F-102. Aeronauts will just a familiar craft when they first "sit the stick" as this vital air-defense weapon.

As man shrinks horizons, Link keeps pace with progress. Wherever man is planning to-day to conquer tomorrow's skies, you'll find Link.

**LINK**  
AVIATION, INC.

WINDHAM, N. H.

A SUBSIDIARY OF  
GENERAL ELECTRIC  
EQUIPMENT CORPORATION



Manufacturers of world-famous Link trainers and simulators such as F-102, B-47, F-105, (F-106) • simulated aircraft instruments • control consoles • radar simulators • computer components • gun boxes • flight test data displays • pressure indicators • radio simulators • phase angle meters • and other electronic devices

also built, 1011-1012 certified with 40%  
also of  
The Air Force Corp. (aircraft) Inc. will  
also aircraft simulators 1010-1011 certified  
with 40% aircraft  
United Aircraft Corp. (aircraft) Inc. will  
also aircraft simulators 1010-1011 certified  
with 40% aircraft  
United Aircraft Corp. (aircraft) Inc. will  
also aircraft simulators 1010-1011 certified  
with 40% aircraft

## PRODUCTION BRIEFING

► **Air Control Div. of the General Corp.**, Belton N. J., has been awarded by E. F. Goodrich Co. to Liberate Valspar products. Valspar is a new rubber product designed for simple fabrication of large rubber articles requiring adhesion, high strength, construction.

► **Norden Development Associates, Inc.**, has changed its name to Norden Development Corp. of America and is moving its offices to 5 New St., White Plains N. Y.

► **First commercial production** and shipping of nylon web assemblies for jet engine harness has been undertaken by the Best Corp., Des Moines, Iowa. Barren count of horizontal nylon web strip with 10,000 lb. tensile strength standing 15 in. thick and 154 in. across a 150 ft. wide runway.

► **Corvus Aircraft Associates**, 241 Clay St., San Francisco, has been awarded exclusive export distribution in Japan for surface rubber O-ring seal areas formed by Parker Applause Co., Cleveland.

► **An electronic fuel measurement system**, used on B-66s, B-47s, C-119s and other aircraft, has been moved to the Military Standard Products Unit as acceptable to the Air Force for use on aircraft planes. It was developed and produced by the Aeronautical Div. of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

► **Mulberry-Shaw Titanium Corp.**, Niles, Ohio, recently shipped 15,000 lb. of the new titanium alloy A818-641-47 in 4-in. thick 80 percent can barrel sufficient titanium to produce compression disk, forgings for 14 jet engines of a type which will utilize more titanium than any engine in use today. The new alloy 68% aluminum +5% titanium, however titanium can be used at temperatures of up to 710° F. with minimum creep or change of properties.

► **The Society of Licensed Aircraft Engineers** moved its offices to 1 High St., Maldenhead Kent, England.

► **Margaret Aircraft Co.**, Van Nuys, Calif., is expanding its cosmic and

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## WE WANT INTRICATE FABRICATIONS

We like the tough job. In the area that requires design and development, engineering know-how and expertise, production capacity and experience. We're prepared to go all the way with you—from design to mass production—over a wide range of alloy, size and shape.



By the nature of the F&E industry we have been built and designed for.

FLEETWINGS DIVISION  
**KAISER METAL PRODUCTS, INC.**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
IN THE HEART OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY

# MOOG



For the design, engineering and manufacture of electro-hydraulic servo valves and actuators.

**MOOG**

**VALVE CO., INC.**  
FORD AERONAUTICAL  
EAST AMHERST, N. Y.

connect records to find materials that can withstand the high temperatures of sustained supersonic flight. Alan Lox, supervisor of materials and process services, is in charge of the new program.

► **Electro For Corp.**, 8 Haledens, N. F., is constructing a 15,000-sq. ft. plant at Chesapeake Beach, Md., for the manufacture of precision slip ring assemblies.

► **Massena Manufacturing Co.**, Buffalo, N.Y., has moved offices from Lockwood Aircraft Corp. for the year ending year of the 1949 Super Constellation.

► **Acme Aluminum Alloys, Inc.**, Dayton, is developing a \$100,000 expansion and renovation program designed to change its location to machine operations. Construction is one building at the plant.

► **Carter Corp.** has established division offices for its aircraft plant at Mountain, Calif. The move was completed with receipt of subcontracts, including into 1957 for components of

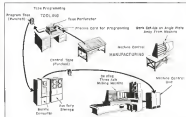
the North American F-86 Sabre and the Boeing KC-135 jet tanker.

► **McDonnell Aircraft Corp.**, St. Louis, has awarded contracts amounting to more than \$775,000 to Berth Aircraft Corp., Wichita, for auxiliary fuel tanks to be used on Navy's McDonnell F-101 Bomarc jet fighter.

► **Pasadena Helicopter Corp.** has leased approximately 9,000 sq. ft. of office space for its engineering division at Baltimore, Md. Springfield, Pa. The corporation also has acquired about 17,500 sq. ft. of additional parking area for its Ardmore plant.

► **Hevel Products Inc.**, formerly Columbia Reinforced Plastics Co., manufacturer of structural housework one materials used in aircraft and marine construction, has established an Eastern Division at 218 N. Frankfort Ave., Baltimore 21, Md.

► **M. J. Johnson Aircraft Engineering Co.**, Vienna, Pa., N. J., designs and manufactures of aircraft controls and instruments, has purchased Bender Engineering Co., New Providence, N. J.



## Martin Automates Precision Miller

Glen L. Martin Co. is the latest manufacturer to measure automation of a production machine, with award of a contract to Precision Miller Research Laboratory, Detroit, for an automatic control system. The machine to be automated is a precision DeVlieg horizontal mill.

The project sponsored by the USAF is a production adaptation of the Numerical Control System developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This is how the automation setup

will work. Tool engineers program machine operation on a tape perforator program tape is fed into computer which converts information into control data punched in a machine control tape. Data for cutting standard and other complex workpieces are stored on magnetic tape in random storage unit from which they are drawn by the director computer as needed, finally the machine control tape guides movements of the milling machine table, through a machine control unit, to produce the part.



Welded pipe joint being radiographed with isotope camera unit weighs 150

**It's piping with problems —**

**so every joint is welded — and**

**RADIOGRAPHED**



There sure of a piping system is headed for duty never faced by piping before. High pressure? Yes. High temperature? Yes.

Critical work like this calls for welding—with radiography proving every weld sound.

Welding has a strength found in radiography. In high-pressure piping, in the manufacture of pressure vessels, and in structural applications, radiography continues to open up new opportunities for welding.

Radiography can help you build business, and earn a reputation for highly satisfactory work.

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**EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**  
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**Radiography...**

another important example of Photography at Work

**Kodak**







# IFF

(identification, friend or foe)

## the Electronic Sentinel THAT MUST NOT FAIL

A "blip" on the radar screen... and IFF goes into action, IFF sends out interrogating signals which automatically trigger an identifying reply signal. That is why IFF does not fail.

Admiral has been entrusted with the production of IFF equipment now in use on a major portion of all our military aircraft and anti-aircraft defense installations. Advanced production techniques assure unfailing reliability for the equipment, and Admiral advances research in helping to make IFF secure against enemy jamming.

Admiral offers exceptional facilities for research, development and production of electronic or electro-mechanical equipment.

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COMMUNICATIONS, IFF and  
IFF jamming and jamming,  
RADAR TELEVISION, receiving  
and transmitting, airborne  
and ground  
RADAR systems, ship and  
ground

RADAR  
AIRMASS GUIDANCE  
TELEMETRY  
CODERS and DECODERS  
DISTANCE MEASURING  
TEST EQUIPMENT

Send for Brochure  
— complete digest  
of Admiral's experience,  
equipment and facilities.

# Airports the world over



## service with **Buckeye** EQUIPMENT and ACCESSORIES

These Buckeye products, like all Buckeye equipment for the oil and aircraft industries, are in worldwide use today. Send coupon for information about these and other aircraft servicing accessories.

### NO. 4092 SINGLE POINT FUEL NOZZLE



A self-sealing coupling valve, No. 4092 is quickly and easily connected for refueling or defueling. Unusually low pressure drop. Self-adjusting. Fits any qualified adaptor. Coupler, locks and controls flow in one motion. No auxiliary controls. Breaks automatically when disconnected.



### NO. 4093

Has aluminum elbow, qualified for military use.

Patented 2,483,923  
2,483,924

### NO. 4093 SELF-SEALING HYDRANT VALVE



Aside from fitting hand-in, No. 4093 is like No. 4092. Fueling Nozzle. Used widely in hydrant systems for pipe lines with pits or above ground.

Patented 2,483,923  
2,483,924

### NO. 4095C HYDRANT ADAPTER



Sturdy brass construction, 1 1/2" standard flange, generally installed in manhole or pit on apron. Used in conjunction with No. 4093, combination can be used for fueling or defueling.

### NO. 4092 OIL SERVICING NOZZLE



Also designed and built to military specifications. Gas waste defers lubricating oil to aircraft. Features positive shut-off, non-drip valve in end of tube. Easily removable 60-mesh screen wire strainer.

### NO. 775H AIRCRAFT REFUELING NOZZLE (OVER-WING)



Has passed eight tests under adverse conditions to qualify for military refueling of military airplanes. Widely used at commercial airports. Brass or aluminum.



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Please send details on: ☐ No. 4092, ☐ No. 4093,  
☐ No. 4094, ☐ No. 4095, ☐ No. 775 H

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_







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CONTINENTAL AIR LINES



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**These Leading Air Lines  
are installing  
RCA's New Weather Radar**



Grided line shows how airplanes passed between clouds with its flight path.



Minutes and miles are saved when a pilot is able to find a smooth path through turbulent areas.



AVQ-10 sensors mounted in nose of airplane scans the forward area, enabling the pilot to evade storm conditions far ahead.



COMMERCIAL AVIATION SALES  
**RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA**  
ENGINEERING PRODUCTS DIVISION CAMDEN, N.J.

1-4-52

***Simplicity, light weight, efficiency and dependability are the reasons for this preference***

More and more leading air lines are equipping their ships with RCA's new weather-mapping radar. Their choice has been based upon exhaustive comparison.

RCA's AVQ-10 is the first airborne radar to use C-Band (3.6 cm) transmission, the wave length most suitable for "looking into" storms, yet having the least amount of scope clutter. It presents the pilot with an easily-interpreted display of storm conditions around him. In addition, it gives the pilot valuable ground-mapping information.

In terms of time saving and increased passenger comfort, the RCA AVQ-10 weather radar is more and more becoming a "must" among air lines. With it, pilots can "see" into storm areas many miles ahead and pick out turbulent paths between them, often making long and costly detours unnecessary.

RCA is proud that these distinguished air lines have chosen the AVQ-10 to save time and increase passenger comfort. Every effort will be made to meet additional commitments occasioned by the great and growing demand for this equipment. To assure early installation, other air line and private operators are invited to write immediately for further particulars on the RCA AVQ-10. Overseas customers should get in touch with the RCA International Division, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, or any RCA International Distributor.



New Vought "Crusader"...

World's

*Fastest*

Navy Fighter



### From Desert Testing Ground to Your New Air Navy...

From Chance Vought comes a significant advance in carrier-based fighter design — the new, faster-than-sound XF4U-1 Crusader.

Combining the requirements of carrier operations with flying level flight super-sonic speed, the U. S. Navy's Crusader gives America one of the fastest fighters in the world today.

This clean, high-wing aircraft owes its blinding speed and excellent high altitude performance to its simple, uncluttered design and tremendous powerplant—an after-

burner equipped Pratt & Whitney 257-P-4 turbojet engine.

Latter is a long line of Chance Vought aircraft, the Crusader—newest star on the Nation's Defense Team—is an important addition to Your New Air Navy. Its mission: to help keep free the seas that cover 70% of the world.

BE A NAVAL Flier  
Visit your nearest Naval Air Station  
or write: NAVY AIR  
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CHANCE **VOUGHT AIRCRAFT**  
INCORPORATED • DALLAS, TEXAS

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From  
miniature battery  
to  
massive  
atomic reactor...



Storing electrical power in small packages, or helping to make atomic power practical—such demands advanced technology. And there are few better of the kind of complex tasks the AMF engineers perform every day.

The highly specialized yet widely diversified activities of some 35 engineering and production



facilities provide AMF with a wealth of experience that covers nearly every field of robotics. And it is immediately available to you.

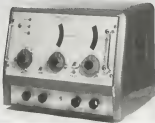
Call upon AMF with your problem. See for yourself why the all-around experience in overcoming the needs of government and industry alike has made AMF the "can-do" company.

## AMF HAS EXPERIENCE YOU CAN USE!



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## AVIONICS



"AIRCRAFT" suit of armor was simulated. Up to 24 units can be used during tests.

## British Radar Simulator Produces Aerial 'Warfare' on Command

By Philip J. Khan

Realistic aerial war games, with the likes of an actual 24 combat planes quizzing, spotting radar success, can now be waged almost at the touch of a button and without the use of a single air craft.

The device which makes all this possible—effectively cutting costs in the training of pilots, tactical commanders and ground radar operators—is a new, developed British radar simulator produced by the Solentron Electronic Group, Ltd. The likes of this versatile product can be divided between attacking and defending forces; it can set into and made to follow, on the flight characteristics of one desired aircraft.

### Counter Action

To provide maximum counter action, the flight path of each attacking and defending aircraft can be controlled individually from separate control panels through data manipulated by human pilots and GCI operators.

Prior to the outbreak of the electronic warfare, the control panel for each aircraft has set into the flight characteristics of the particular type of aircraft it is to simulate—maximum speed, rate of climb, dive and turn. In some cases, the maximum turn rate will be determined by the number of Gs the pilot can stand rather than by engine capability.

Once these values have been established, the attacking or defending pilot can maneuver his plane into within these limitations.

The use of an aircraft normally depends on the demands of radar echo returned from it. The trainer also governs the use of the simulated radar echo to be set in correspondence with the type of plane—fighter, medium bomber or heavy bomber.

### Electronic Countermeasures Too

During synthetic warfare, enemy bombers are able to employ simulated electronic countermeasures if the direction of the pilot operator. Two types of such countermeasures are available, both used during World War II. They are:

• "Window," consisting of the dropping of thousands of strips of metal foil which show up as a large target on the GCI radar scope and effectively obscures the attacking bomber. When the simulated window is "burned" from the plane, its radar echo, like the real thing, will diffuse and drift with the wind, slowly sink and finally disappear.

• Noise jamming, which can be made to perform in a few ways carried on the carrier bomber or as if it were ejected on a parachute. In the latter case it will appear on the radar scope as though it is driving with the word "No Win" on it.

The choice of operating mode is left



SIMULA700 computer and two "pilots"

to the individual pilot's discretion.

Solentron reports that it is developing a more sophisticated type of simulated aircraft which will give multiple or dilated echo returns. Another development under way will enable GCI operators to simulate ground-based electronic countermeasures equipment capable of jamming airborne radar of the attacking bombers. This unit will have both adjustable power and direction of radiation.

### Three-Dimensional Combat

Solentron has earned orders to the point of designing its equipment to permit attack and launch forces to operate in three dimensions. The ground GCI operator has two radar scopes which display target accurately, height and range (simulating a search beam, order and 4-beam height finder radar). The trainer provides the GCI operator to run the scanning sets of his simulated ground radar employ active scanning, or achieve directional search display, according to Solentron. Operators representing the attacking force can use identical displays, or more realistically employ the equivalent of airborne searchlights or intercept radar displays.

A real-time clock mechanism is available which simulates aircraft flying in such tight formations that individual aircraft action can not be resolved.

The Solentron tactical radar simulator appears to be an extension of radar simulation developed in the United States for an earlier control studies although the British device is considerably more sophisticated and complex.







"Flight-Leader" in Dependability...

# Federal's "Advance-Engineered" Aircraft Cables...



designed to meet the expanding quality and performance requirements of ground and airborne applications!

## Federal's Aircraft Cables and Principal Applications:

80-100, 80-150, 80-200—20-ohm aerial process coaxial cables for use in communicating links and antennas; they will enhance links.

80-100, 80-150, 80-200—20-ohm coaxial cables for use with antenna rods at UHF and higher frequencies.

80-175, 160, 190, 220—50-ohm coaxial cables with 95% ground impedance at antenna antennas and transmitters.

80-110, 80-175 and 190-ohm coaxial cables and 100-ohm 30-ohm coaxial cables for use with antenna rods and transmitters.

80-100, 80-150, 80-200—20-ohm coaxial cables for use with antenna rods and transmitters.

80-110, 80-175 and 190-ohm coaxial cables for use with antenna rods and transmitters.

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Federal Telephone and Radio Company

A Division of INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION

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In Canada: Standard Telephone and Cable Co., Ltd. (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Export Division: International Telecommunications, Ltd., London, England

## LETTERS

### Fixed-Base Plea

On what basis does the Civil Aeronautics Board state a school supported airline to take into consideration its established local, county, local, and state agencies?

Capital and National Airlines are, as is the business of leaving aircraft to our parents and of running their companies, the firm, forwarding, and other means, however, and other means.

The American Airlines, and other airlines are, as is the business of leaving aircraft to our parents and of running their companies, the firm, forwarding, and other means, however, and other means.

### "Paperwork Problem"

Many fixed base operators receive their other, established, local, and other means, however, and other means.

The American Airlines, and other airlines are, as is the business of leaving aircraft to our parents and of running their companies, the firm, forwarding, and other means, however, and other means.

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The American Airlines, and other airlines are, as is the business of leaving aircraft to our parents and of running their companies, the firm, forwarding, and other means, however, and other means.

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#### • LETTERS

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#### More on Slopeline

The continued discussion over the slopeline starts of the controls and slopeline approach light system seems to be bogged down by lack of adequate action.

One criterion which ought to be applied to any guidance system of this nature is the requirement that it generate parts of the system's presentation must still could useful bits of positive information.

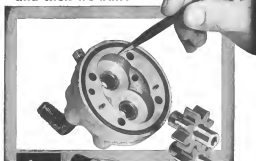
Many proposed guidance systems are based on such an understanding of the need, as they are. However, when conditions are such that the total parts of the overall presentation can be seen, these systems frequently become unusable. In the case of these systems, when only fragmentary parts of visible parts tend to be misleading, and/or as a warning system. It is therefore suggested that if parts of the system's presentation are to be useful at all, the information they furnish must be of a positive character.

The most conditions under which a guidance system is still fully effective must be considered the minimum conditions for the system. (In practice a safety factor would be added.) However, such conditions often become so while not as rigidly that it is not possible to do a completely clear, fixed maximum. A system which fails completely in such cases gets misleading information when you conditions go before the maximum for the system is not a safe system.

Paradoxically, it is often the more simple systems which best stand the test of providing useful parts, rather than as they are, rather than. Complex systems because of the safety of the data of the system they use the presentation frequently do not meet this test.

For example, in the controls system, even a single light could still furnish some meaningful, guiding track, provided the lighting is known. If only the cross-section light can provide some information regarding both track and course is provided. In the case of the slopeline system, a single

#### and then we built



... a propeller pitch control transmission assembly for Beech Aircraft Corporation.

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## • LETTERS

Editorial: While providing useful information and even sound constructive advice, the editor should provide a lot of useful, positive information.

Another criticism which ought to be applied to a magazine editor is the requirement that a system's presentation be fully compatible with normal visual information received simultaneously, and that information should be presented in the same way as the visual information is received under normal conditions.

The tendency to combine several functions into one presentation is not necessarily the most efficient or clever solution. The resulting multi-function presentation is often to confuse the normal appearance of the problem that speed training is required to interpret it efficiently. This has been discussed in detail in other articles.

There is another aspect of the "combined" presentation which deserves serious thought. This is the fact that an "unreadable" presentation is hardly compatible with normal visual information. When using such a system, one must rely on a rapidly and little one can be made of one's own mind, and one must rely on one's own ability to get through. And even if one is getting through, there is generally no time to think. By adding the use of normal visual information, the valuable manufacturing effort of duplicating information is lost as well as any additional advantage it might have. Further, it makes the control function from the "combined" presentation to the actual situation in flight more difficult. This is the reason for the difficulty in "going visual" after an instrument failure.

Maybe a guidance system could easily employ control bits of normal visual information without distraction. Practically, this can best be achieved by an unambiguous (though possibly extensive) presentation which allows a pilot to make his visual reference of the situation in a manner as normal as possible.

ROBERT W. BARKER  
17 Front St.  
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## Plastic Mounts

I was somewhat amazed at your photo-graph of a plastic mount used for holding unshipped equipment. Aviation Week May 14 1955, page 66. The note captioned "mounting new load item added for the Metallurgical Laboratory." I am sure it will be of interest to you to learn that such plastic mounts and the mounting procedures described have been used in "up-to-date" laboratories for at least three years.

Metallurgical laboratories now use plastic to liquid form in solution for powder plastic described. The liquid plastic method eliminates the need of pressure and heat providing the microscopic examination of very fragile samples.

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## AVIATION SAFETY

CAB Report on Executive PF-1 Crank

### Pilot Off Course, Hits Mountain

#### THE ACCIDENT

At approximately 1740, Nov. 26, 1954, a Lockheed PV-1 aircraft, serial 41, operated by the Potomac Air Co., Inc., Potomac, Pa., crashed on Cold Forest Mountain, near Wyndomir, Va. All five occupants, including the two crew members, were killed. The aircraft was disintegrated by impact and fire.

#### ASPECTS OF THE FLIGHT

N 185V departed Boston, Tex., at 0645, Nov. 26, 1954, on a VFR (Visual Flight Rules) mission flight to Baltimore, Md., with Pilot John Milton Scott, Captain Joseph E. Kuchner and three passengers, all company members. No flight plan was filed with CNA.

After departure, the pilot telephoned the dispatcher at the nearest U. S. Weather Bureau Station, Corpus Christi, Tex. and was briefed on the radio weather conditions. He was advised that the weather should remain favorable for VFR flight, as far as Voids but beyond that point clouds would probably lower. Pilot Scott and that is their condition control, when he was advised he would land and tried.

A similar flight was made to Atlanta and the aircraft landed at 1515. The aircraft was on the ground approximately 1 hour and 25 minutes before ARTC (Air Route Traffic Control) could not clear the flight route due to traffic delays in the Washington area. During this period the flight was held on its route where the aircraft was refueled with 200 gallons of 100 octane fuel.

The aircraft departed Atlanta at 1515 for Baltimore on an IFR (Instrument Flight Rules) clearance. The clearance specified a crossing altitude of 12,000 feet over eastern Georgia and Red 77 to Washington, Va., Red 37 to Charlottesville, Va., and Red 15 to Baltimore, Md. 1515, when in the vicinity of Washington, S. C., the flight requested a change in altitude to at least 10,000 feet on top of clouds because low conditions with heavy mountainous terrain necessitated a climb of approximately 5,000 feet which was immediately approved by ARTC.

At 1734, Charlottesville, Va., radio received the following position report: "N 185V on enhanced flight rules, 6 minutes northeast of Charlottesville, 10,000 feet, on top of clouds, 10,000 feet, request lower altitude, following Low-Mountain at 27." Accordingly, the aircraft was cleared to descend to and maintain 11,000 feet.

At 1734, Low-Mountain, radio received a position report from N 185V, "Over Low-Mountain at 1721, at 11,000 feet, off ceiling, Low-Mountain at 27." The Low-Mountain aircraft was, 18,000 feet, was given the

flight and the flight's position report was relayed to Washington ARTC.

A few minutes later the following clearance was relayed to the flight: "ARTC clear N 185V to cross Washington at 11,000, cross Aquia camp station at 10,000, maintain 10,000."

The 1515 Baltimore and Washington weather was then given at Baltimore, on brief clouds 1,000 feet, enhanced ceiling 7,000 feet, overcast, variable 3 miles, light rain and light turbulence, 61, dewpoint 51, Washington, ceiling overcast 5,000 feet, overcast, ceiling 10 miles, light rain, low pressure 48, dewpoint 57, wind overcast and 16, pressure falling rapidly. The flight acknowledged this message at 1721 and reported to IFR flight plan. This was the last radio contact with the aircraft. Approximately 15 minutes later it crashed on the mountainside and burned.

#### INVESTIGATION

The accident occurred in a downward sloping area field adjacent to the Skyline show and 6 miles north of its position with U. S. Highway 276. Bleeding of the aircraft at first impact was 70 degrees upward and the altitude above sea level was approximately 1,100 feet.

The right wing struck a fence post while the aircraft was making a shallow right turn the impact severed the wing tip. The aircraft then struck the ground with the right fuselage 15 feet beyond the post. It is suggested the right wing struck the ground followed by the right fuselage and again, the seat of the aircraft and the left fuselage and again. The aircraft then bounced into the air and short ports along a path for 1,300 feet at which point the main portion of the wreckage came to rest and burned. Part of the wreckage was found 1,700 feet from the point of first ground impact.

Examination of the wreckage disclosed no evidence of structural failure prior to impact.

Impact forces two bolts severed from the aircraft and they were found among the most forward components along the wreckage path. The propellers were also found at widely separated points. Engines and propellers were badly damaged. No evidence of failure or malfunctioning of the engines was apparent from the wreckage. It was determined that at the time of impact both propellers were operating within the cruise range. Both propellers were equipped with de-ice fluid distributor.

The radio equipment at the aircraft consisted of ADF, VOR, and VHF. The equipment without extensive damage to the ground impact and fire with the cockpit that little information of radio could be located from an examination of the wreckage. The most recent check of the radio equipment was on Oct. 27, 1954,



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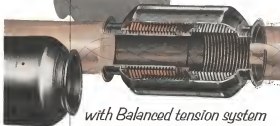
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*Summary:* Indicators of stress-related dysfunction of cellular defense systems

formation by phone, that he intended to discuss before reaching Washington and passed YFR to his destination.

Felix Sager was employed as a pilot by the Flynn-Smith Oil Co. in 1950, and toward the summer of 1951 the company assigned to him work of a lighter and smaller type than the one involved in this accident. The company purchased the FV-1 at the suggestion of Felix Sager and its modification was completed at San Antonio, Tex., in June 1951. On July 19, 1953, at San Angelo, Tex., he obtained a rating on FV-1 aircraft and this rating was effective at the time of the accident.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The heading of Road survey 17 between Lombardy and Gordonville is 54 degrees magnetic. This survey passes over low rolling ground and at the time of the accident the cloud ceilings were 5,000-7,000 feet. Although this survey was specified in the flight's clearance it is apparent that this route was not flown after passing Lynchburg but rather that the aircraft continued to fly on about the same heading which was flown between Charlottesville and Lynchburg. A continuation of this heading carries over the accident site.

There is also the possibility that after passing Leaning Rock the pilot used the Montebello Gasworks as a means of navigation. If this was done it might account for the search being where it was when the accident occurred. The Montebello gas station is 25 miles southwest of the accident scene and is easily on a continuous line of the course from between Greenboro and Lynchburg. A Shalagovs magazine editorial of the Montebello Gasworks is a Victor cover 149 and it is on course between Montebello and Baltimore. This shows the path over the area at the accident.

The apex of the Montebello Dome is on Strube Drive, and the nearby Elly-Ridge Mountains would have required an upward flight on Nov. 20 that to fog and low clouds covering the mountain tops. Because of this condition the flight should have maintained an altitude of at least 5,000 feet as a 1 km safe terrain clearance. Had the flight circled on the eastern north of Laramie, which was specified as its clearance, the ground could have probably been seen between banks as the clouds were a descent in this direction would have resulted in the approach being clear of all clouds at an altitude of about 6,000 feet.

It is believed that the pilot was not aware of his exact location because he descended to a dangerously low altitude in a mountainous area. This belief is supported by the pilot's viewing of the flood-lit building as a probable attempt to identify his location. Winds at the flight's altitude were 140 knots and at lower altitudes in the accident area were from 120 degrees at 15-20 knots. From the wind direction given it is apparent that the light could not have been blown off course into the accident area.

The test-retest contract involving the SPE clinician ended at 1727. From this time until the accident occurred there was 15 minutes of radio silence. It is not known



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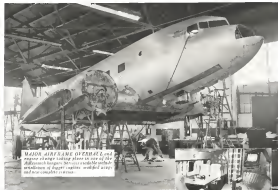
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# On Grumman's New F11F-1 Tiger

## Parker Fuel Control System maintains C/G within 1% of MAC



When Grumman Aircraft asked Parker to assist in the design and development of fuel system components for the F11F-1, one requirement was a simple, reliable control system to maintain aircraft longitudinal C/G within close limits through accurate, automatic sequencing of the fuel tanks, widely dispersed from the center of gravity.

To help solve this problem a Parker team of engineers and production specialists from the Fuel Division worked closely with the Grumman design group in order to achieve maximum engineering design and production coordination. As a result of this close teamwork a hydro-mechanical fuel balance system was developed that holds C/G within 1% of MAC. Information and knowledge exchanged first hand between the Grumman engineers responsible for the system design and the Parker engineers responsible for the component design was a large factor in the solution.

During operation of the system, a control unit senses stick-to-rod head in forward and aft, up and down, feeds these inputs into sequencing logic through channels of opposite rods of a control valve. This valve in turn operates a shut-off valve between the tanks. Demand float head difference is held to  $\pm 15$  inch over the complete range of down, up, forward, and aft attitudes up to 20° climb or dive. One of the principal features of the system is that it continuously works to maintain C/G. Any error is constantly compensated for throughout the entire range of fuel consumption.

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## AIR TRANSPORT

### Examiner Shuffles North-South Routes

American, Eastern, Capital, Trans World would obtain new segments to existing Northeast-Southwest service.

By Craig Lewis

Washington, D. C.—New competition on routes now between the Northeast and Southwest is anticipated by Carol Alexander, Board Executive William J. Madden in his report to the Northeast-Southwest Service Case. Madden has recommended route shifts that would mean competition among American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, Capital Airlines and Trans World Airlines on routes between groups of cities in the Northeast, South and Southwest.

In his report on the case, one of the legends under CAB consideration, the examiner seeks routes to ensure strong operating in the most involved.

#### Through Service Restriction

With the exception of the addition of Tulsa and Oklahoma City to TWA's route, all new route awards would be subject to through flight restrictions to maintain the through service purpose of the route.

Applications of National Airlines, Delta-CGS Air Lines, Braniff Airways, United Air Lines, North American Airlines and Aero-Financial Corp. were rejected by Madden.

Here are the examiner's recommendations:

- **A Houston-Nashville Segment** to connect with American's Route 4 for Houston-New York, adding Pittsburgh as an intermediate point. San Antonio is also added to Route 4.
- **A Fort Worth Segment** to connect with Eastern's Route 5 for Fort Worth/Dallas-New York, adding Memphis, Nashville, and alternate routings through Pittsburgh and Philadelphia at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.
- **A New York-Atlanta-New Orleans** direct route for Capital Airlines through extension of Route 55 beyond Atlanta to Birmingham, Mobile and New Orleans, and extension of Route 51 north from Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Atlanta, branching from Nashville to Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile and New Orleans.
- **Addition of Tulsa and Oklahoma City** to Trans World Airlines' transcontinental Route 2 and extension of Route 2 beyond Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York.

The completed Northeast-Southwest Service Case is basically concerned with the need for competitive service between three groups of cities: New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington in the Northeast; Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville in the midwest; and Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, San Antonio and Tulsa in the Southwest.

Nearly all of the route segments under consideration have one-way service. Most of the cities involved completed a comparison of service on their routes without competition. Atlanta and Dallas, among others, complained that their current effort to serve as non-competitive routes is that of a direct service.

#### Cities Lack of Service

While the cities may have differed in their evaluation of the proposed routes, they have established a general statement where certain services under present day standards do not exist. It is noted, in the face of the present competitive status of the direct service, to attempt to maintain the direct service. Absence of some choice of service on behalf of the cities, long-haul segments such as New York-Atlanta, New York-Dallas, Washington-Houston and New York-New Orleans.

"Although at explaining the absence because especially between these

is stated the point that many less direct segments have been found since they cannot from which to choose."

Concluding that the competition is needed, the examiner offers an exchange of American and Eastern routes to match the route between the Southwest and Northeast. The route of Eastern from Fort Worth/Dallas and of American from Houston, giving both carriers a route to each point from New York, permits the most daylight, efficient and adequate selection.

#### Overseas Threat

The report finds that the exchange of American and Eastern routes links the direct of American to a minimum and requires certification of lower new route segments than proposals of other carriers.

The route of Delta Air Lines between the Texas cities and Atlanta is questioned from disunion by adding Eastern's Fort Worth-Dallas-New York route northward via Nashville.

Addition of Tulsa and Oklahoma City to TWA's route is designed to improve service between the Oklahoma cities and the Northeast. American Airlines currently serves both points, and the addition of Pittsburgh to American's route is expected in a service improvement.

The advantages recommended for Capital's route aim to strengthen the business route pattern, the current route existing with a serving Atlanta. The extension of Route 55 and 55 per Capital through routes from New York-Dallas and New Orleans via both Pittsburgh and Washington.

In his report, Examiner Madden

### Tourist Service on Polar Route

Los Angeles—The Scandinavian Airlines System will begin DC-8B freight service over the North Pole to Europe next month.

Peter Townsend, SAS district manager in Los Angeles, said the cost of a round trip tourist ticket from Los Angeles to Copenhagen, Paris and London will be \$750. Two weekly flights are in operation, one leaving Monday at 12:05 A.M. and a second on Wednesday at 12:55 P.M., will become semi-regular flights on October 5, the beginning of the off-season traffic period.

The continuation flights will accommodate 14 tourist passengers in the forward cabin and 3 first-class passengers in the aft section. Full service dinner will be served to all.

Following suspension of tourist service, SAS will offer a family fare plan from Nov. 1 through March 31 with savings of \$300 on first-class adult tickets and \$200 on tourist tickets. Additional savings of \$30 on each first-class ticket and \$40 on each tourist ticket are available on off-season reductions.



was that adding Capital to compete with Eastern on New York-Washington via-Miami-New Orleans route with its present route pattern amounts to "adding Capital into a contest with its right hand bed."

#### Philadelphia Expansion

Middle East's need for competition on routes between New Orleans, Birmingham and Atlanta and north-eastern cities now served effectively only by Eastern, and its debt Capital should get the route rather than Delta or National Traffic presented in the route early favored lines, enough to support more than two carriers.

Philadelphia benefits from a number of the non-conditions. Certification of the city, at a point on American Eastern's route to New York and addition of Tulsa and Oklahoma City to TWA's route all serve to expand Philadelphia's service to the West.

## DC-8 to Best DC-7 in Flying Cost

Direct operating costs of Douglas Aircraft Co.'s DC-8 jet transport should be lower than those of the piston-engined DC-7C, and the new aircraft's structure will have features designed to reduce indirect expenses.

Chief DC-8 project engineer Lee L. Shogren figures the direct operating cost of the 125 passenger over-engineered craft (crucial at approximately 7.3 cents per 100 lb. market mile) over a range of 2,000 to 5,700 miles. This compares with about 1.7 cents for the DC-7C over a 1,500 to 3,000 mile range. Fueling down the 390 lb. variable, to the 100 or 160 lb. passenger plus 40 lb. of baggage the cost apparently is calculated in cents per available market aircraft-mile.

In his DC-8 formula Shogren took a depreciation period of 33 years and an annualized fuel price of 20 cents per gallon. For the DC-7C, eight years of depreciation and 25¢ cents per gallon were used.

In western airline service, Shogren says the DC-8's direct operating expenses will be approximately 40% lower than the DC-7C on Pittsburgh-New York flight against a 40-hour load-out, 15% between London and New York and 25% on routes down to 500 market miles.

Structural features of the jet transport that will reduce indirect operating costs include:

- Two passenger doors. The DC-8's cabin will have forward and aft doors for rapid loading and unloading. They also will aid combination freight and tourist service.
- Underwing refueling. This feature

Addition of Eastern and American also gives Pittsburgh four trunk carriers to New York-Capital, Eastern, American and TWA. Additionally, as Capital's routes give Pittsburgh better service to the South it would a second second of connections on Eastern's services to northern cities.

Involving services from the South and Southeast to New York, Middle West, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, a jetliner guarded passage of American and Eastern.

#### Reasons for Rejection

The report points out that the arguments are necessary to avoid discrimination among authorities cases in serving the South and West and that constructive finding a need for new service between the Eastern points TWA and Capital would operate between Washington and New York.

will be incorporated with equipment capable of flying the refueling in a base that will match other coordinated loading and unloading.

- **Cargo loading.** Doucens have been designed that will load or unload all cargo and baggage in six minutes. In addition, refueling can be made independent of passenger changes to five engines at the terminal pier.
- **Landings gear.** Like the DC-7, the jet transport is designed to park on uneven fields for maximum ground maneuverability.



DOUGLAS DC-8

on a through-flight route, as National does now on Miami flight, and the service would have little or no effect on Eastern and American, according to the report.

Applications of the remaining carriers were rejected largely because they called for extensive new route grants outside the territory served by the existing carrier. United Air Lines, North American and Aero Finance all proposed new services or new territories in areas they do not currently serve.

Boeing and National were parts of the area under consideration, but their applications would bring them into other areas they do not operate in.

Dallas routes cover a greater part of the area served, and CAA Bureau officials had recommended a new route for the carrier from San Antonio to New York. But the committee found that Delta lacks sufficient historical interest in the Northeast, a new area for the carrier to warrant retention of its routes to New York.

Delta objects strongly to the committee's findings.

Delta President C. E. Woolman said American W. Lee that his company will not serve. "I am sure we can do it," he said, "but the committee has decided to continue the members of the Board that the committee has said and that Delta's application is unarguably filed as an economic need for the good of the South and the continued growth of our company."

## Two Australian Lines Show Record Earnings

Melbourne—The two government-owned operated Australian airlines have completed a successful fiscal year of operations, and their annual reports, when published, are expected to show record net earnings.

Qantas Empire Airways, Australia's international airline operator, should show a net profit in excess of \$650,000. The net earnings of Trans Australia Airlines will be in excess of \$600,000.

Trans Australia Airlines—partly owned by Australia and New Zealand—will show its first profit, around \$30,000, it is said, but it replaces a chronic deficit.

Qantas' successful year is attributed to the introduction of Super Constellation twins which opened passenger interest and reduce air Administration on price-cutting and changes in its routes which are now responsible for some unprofitable operations.

Preliminary figures show that passengers on international services increased by 5.6 per cent, freight-hauling sales by 31.3 per cent, and mail revenue by 10.6 per cent in 1953 per cent.



#### With Combination Transports

## TWA Hopes to Double Tourist Volume

By Gordon Cusker

New York—Trans World Airlines is developing combination coach first-class transport in the scheduled service on its domestic trunk routes. With that equipment plus the new 550 line an airplane coach-to-coach flight, TWA expects to more than double its international tourist volume within the next 12 months.

The carrier will be the first to put large numbers of multi-service transports on domestic routes when it starts operating combination coach flights Sept. 25 (AW Aug. 26, p. 16). TWA and other international airlines started using split-class routes two years ago, but service of this type within the United States has been limited.

#### Flexible Fleet

"TWA believes the combination airplane is the only answer to its biggest problem since the start of its coach-low to schedule convenient flights for both tourist and first-class airline passengers."

Trans World now is converting its fleet of 20 Lockheed 1049Cs to multi-service configuration and will use the combination class arrangement on its 24 new 160H Super Constellation twin turboprop aircraft as delivered in 1957-58.

"The Super-C was the first aircraft that really lent itself to multi-service configuration," says E. G. Cooke, TWA's vice president and the primary leader of combination class and the 550 transcontinental tourist line. "It's two loading doors and low and air passenger facilities made combination operations possible for the first time."

"The 160H will have the same configuration. We now think they'll be used in multi-service transports."

The airline will use this split arrangement on existing 1049C flights between the East and West Coasts.

- **Day service.** Forward cabin will seat 20 passengers in first-class coach configuration. Aft will be 45 kneeless seats and a lounge.
- **Night flights.** Eight berths will be added to the also coach, including first-class facilities to 27 seats. Tourist section will be the same as transcontinental day service.

Scott on the 160Hs and 160Hs will be attached to tracks, allowing quick

conversion from multi-service to first-class or coach.

"As no past experience in convertibility, we should be able to make the change during turnaround time," says Cooke. "It will give us a highly flexible fleet for both domestic and international service."

"This type of aircraft will be the trend in we get into bigger and better transports."

#### Sales Growth

"Trans World Airlines' present mix of domestic passenger traffic is a heavy approximately 60% tourist and 40% first-class. The 550 line is a sales gain-



TOURIST SECTION OF TWA's new combination-class 1049Cs will seat 20 passengers.













## Quarles Choice Is Significant

Selection of Donald A. Quarles as the new Secretary of the Air Force is a vital and significant appointment. Mr. Quarles has long experience in industrial science, and he now has a background of more than two years in the Pentagon as its top research and development job. During his service as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development he became intimately acquainted with the Pentagon problems of inter-service relations, the needs still marking industry-industry research and development advances, and more recently with the vital technological race with Russia in the development of nuclear weapons and their aerial delivery systems.

The appointment of Mr. Quarles to the top USAF post is further evidence that this technological race with Russia is of critical importance. This is the first time a man whose background was predominantly scientific has held either the USAF Secretaryship or its earlier equivalent under the old War Department organization.

It again proves that, despite the political misadventures aimed by the Secretary of Defense when Alexander Wozniak first revealed the extent of the latest Russian progress in atomic power development (AW May 23, p. 12), both the Pentagon and the Eisenhower Administration view speed the accelerated pace of the Soviets in critical and asking for drastic and sustained action.

Since May when Alexander Wozniak emphatically revealed the nuclear and types of new Russian jet aircraft displayed over Moscow, the Air Force has taken the following steps to speed its weapons program:

- Accelerated Boeing B-52 long range bomber production by 35% (AW June 6, p. 12).
- Accelerated production of the McDonnell F-4H long range interceptors and escort fighter with atomic bomb carrying capabilities (AW June 27, p. 12).
- Accelerated production of the Lockheed F-3H interceptors: day fighters (AW June 27, p. 12).
- Increased the scope and expanded the size of its basic scientific research effort through the new Office of Scientific Research headed by Brig. Gen. Don Fickinger (AW July 18, p. 12).
- Amalgamated coordination of the weapon system development circle by eliminating preliminary design competition (AW Aug. 6, p. 12).

The appointment of a top scientific man as Secretary of the Air Force is the sixth major science talent by the Defense Department during the past three months to bolster its aerial weapons development program. This is a complete confirmation of Alexander Wozniak's editorial warning on May 23 that top level Pentagon leaders were "deeply shocked" by the Russian weapon displays and that our grave concern was no idle cry of "hoax" but a genuine danger signal to national survival.

Mr. Quarles is fortunate in finding an excellent quartet of civilian scientists to help him in his new job. What ever else may be said about former Secretary Harold E. Talbott (and we will have more to say about him soon) he is certainly an excellent second tier in his USAF civilian secretariat: James Douglas, Under Secretary, Trevor Gardner, Assistant Secretary for Research and Development, Roger Lewis, Assistant Secretary for

Materials, and Lee White and Lyle Carlock, Assistant Secretaries for Financial Management, have all performed their specialized tasks with consistent detachment and commendable courage in the face of setbacks. The return of Roger Lewis to private industry at the end of this month will be a genuine loss to USAF.

We believe that the American people are counting on Mr. Quarles to produce major progress in aerial weapons development to once again establish the close and unshakable superiority of American weapons. We also believe that if he makes it unambiguously clear to the American people that this is his policy and backs it with appropriate action they will support him.

## General Boatner Retires

The retirement of Lt. Gen. Bryant L. Boatner last week at the age of 48 after a distinguished career in development, production, modification and testing of aerial weapon systems throws a spotlight on a problem that is giving the Air Force serious concern. Gen. Boatner retired for physical reasons after a series of heart attacks. There is little doubt that these attacks were induced by the stress, pressures and responsibilities of the key positions he held in the USAF weapon systems development and production program. At the very time when his experience had uniquely qualified him for top level posts in this field and his age would have normally presumed USAF to ages at least another ten years of his service, Gen. Boatner is faced to leave the service, a victim of the tremendous pressures and strains generated by top level posts in what is now the most important military organization this country can ever lose.

Gen. Boatner's case is typical of what has been happening to many of USAF's younger generals in top posts. In his last post, as Deputy Chief of Staff for Materiel, with responsibilities for both development and production of weapon systems, he made notable contributions as the always difficult relations between the research and production organizations. The assignment of clear responsibilities for weapon systems to either Air Research and Development Command or Air Materiel Command during the development and production cycle was a major step in the right direction. Gen. Boatner was also a strong champion of the subcontractor and component producer as an integral and valuable part of the USAF industrial structure and made special efforts to protect their rights.

Both USAF and the aircraft industry have suffered a genuine loss in the premature retirement of Gen. Boatner. This case poses a problem that the leaders of both USAF and the aircraft industry should study closely to prevent further loss of able, experienced executives and commanders.

—Robert Hots

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